HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
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THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,547—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS :—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	16th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	23rd „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd „
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Oct., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	500	24th Oct. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
September 25, 1891.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

Vessels.	Tons.	
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
RUTHENIA*†	5400	Early November for Plymouth.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Early January for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*†	5330	Middle January for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Late January for Plymouth.

*Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.

†Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	10th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 21st, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ADOWA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1891. Agents.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on 26th Sept., at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 27th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerab, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st October, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION*.

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

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S. S. "ALGOMA," of 2,914 tons, Gross Register, WILL SAIL on or about the 4th October, for HULL, and has excellent First Class Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Fare and particulars apply to

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ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
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SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5: Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions toward buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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SOLE AGENTS for the following BRANDS :—
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DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
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THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
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High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

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For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

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FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
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GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Goonah of District Munsiff's Court from Chicacole says :—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says :—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myah, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says :—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each V. P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Sanikutla, says :—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years.

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GYMKHANA KIT.

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			No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7
FOOTBALLS, Association	Cash	Rs.	5 12	6 4	7 8	8 12
	Credit	Rs.	6 8	7 4	8 8	9 12
Do. Rugby	Cash	Rs.	5 4	5 12	6 12	8 0
	Credit	Rs.	6 0	6 8	7 12	9 0
SPARE INSIDES, best Rubber	Cash	Rs.	1 12	2 0	2 8	3 0
	Credit	Rs.	2 0	2 4	2 12	3 8

SHIN GUARDS	Cash	per pair from Rs. 1 8 to 2 8
	Credit	„ „ „ 1 12 to 3 0

LAWN-TENNIS.

		Cash.	Credit.
BATS, Best Englishmake, Men's	each	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 7 4
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung	„	9 0	10 0
Do. do. Plain double strung	„	11 0	12 8
Do. do. Cork-handled	„	10 0	11 4
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	„	11 0	12 8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's	„	11 8	13 0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's	„	11 0	12 8
Do. Cane and Ash	„	12 8	14 0
Do. Ayres' Champion	„	12 0	14 0
BALLS, Best Flannel covered, match	per doz.	8 0	9 0
Do. do. Perfect Seamless	„	12 0	13 8
BALLS, Ayres' Best, Flannel covered	„	10 8	11 12
NETS, strong Cord with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club	each	12 0	13 0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws	„	8 0	9 0
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India Rubber Soles	per pair	12 0	13 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in deal wood case	per set	44 0	49 0

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Best Polished, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.

		Cash.	Credit.
QUOITS, Best Steel	per lb.	Re. 0 14	1 0
PINS do.	per pair	„ 1 8	1 12

GOLF KIT.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BALLS, Eclipse, V. A. I. Nos. 26, 27, 27½, and 28	Per doz.	9 0	10 0
BRASSY SPOONS, Cleeks, Irons (lofting or pitching) NIBLECKS Iron, Niblecks Brass	Each	5 0	5 12
PLAY CLUB OR DRIVER, Putters Spoons, Long, Short, Middle	„	4 4	4 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHERRIES.

	Rs	a.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold Capsule	41	8
„ „ Black Capsule	41	8
Solera, Black Capsule	33	0
Amoroso, „	31	4
Montilla „	31	4
Invalid's Sherry, Square Bottle	31	4
Manzanilla, Red Capsule	26	0
"La Torre," a Natural Wine	24	0
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	24	0
Vino de Pasto, Pink Capsule	23	0
Dinner Sherry, White Capsule	18	2
Do. Blue Seal	15	8
Marsala, Yellow Capsule	18	4
Madeira, E. I., Black Capsule	44	0
Do. Blue Capsule	27	0

PORT.

	Rs	a.
"Real Old Tawny"	41	12
Old Crusted, Bronze Capsule	41	12
Invalids' Superior, Tawny, Gold Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 30-8)	29	12
White Port	29	12
Superior Dessert, Black Capsule	26	0
Full Body, Red Capsule	22	0
Spanish, Green Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 18-8)	17	4

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,

CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 31), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order or 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co. MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co. RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches :—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots	Rs. 1 4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c.	„ 1 4 and „ 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots	„ 1 0

SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER!

FOR a limited period only, SPENCER & Co. will send any of the undermentioned PARCELS of CIGARS, packed in a Steel Trunk, without extra charge for packing, viz.:—

1,000 GOLD MOHURS, No. 2.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for..................Rs. 22-0

1,200 SIESTAS, No. 1.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for..................Rs. 25-8

1,300 GOLD MOHURS, No. 1.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for..................Rs. 28-4

1,300 BEACONSFIELDS, No. 1.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for..................Rs. 46-8

1,000 BEACONSFIELDS, No. 2.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for..................Rs. 33-8

1,700 SUMATRAS.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for..................Rs. 58-8

For Shipping, a crate will be provided at an extra charge of As. 12 and the Keys of the Trunk will be sent by Post.

N.B.—The above prices do not include rail charge or booking fee.

THE CIGARS ARE ALL SPECIALLY SELECTED AND PACKED IN CEDARWOOD BOXES.

THE STEEL TRUNKS ARE JAPANNED, OAK GRAIN, WITH LEVER LOCK AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only, (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity, and that of the lowest quality,) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY for INDIA and CEYLON of

MESSRS. N. PATRINOS & CO., CAIRO,
CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF
ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

and I am now importing by every alternate Mail Steamer their finest Brands only, viz.—

"SUPERFINE"	per tin box of 100	Rs. 4
"FINE"	„ „	„ 3

The above two Brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own Superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & COLOMBO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE..........................MR. GEO. C. MILN.
STAGE MANAGER..........................MR. J. H. NUNN.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY.
AND ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY NEXT.

First appearance in Bombay of the Eminent Actor,
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
Supported by the most Accomplished Artiste,
MISS LOUISE JORDAN,
MISS LOUISE JORDAN,

And the most powerful Dramatic Organization that ever visited the East. Upon which occasion will be produced—FOR THE FIRST TIME HERE—the most successful Drama of the present Century, written by Geo. R. Sims,

"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"

Harold Armytage..................MR. GEO. C. MILN.
Bess Marks ....MISS LOUISE JORDAN.

The whole of the magnificent Scenery, together with the Marvellous Mechanical Effects, used in the recent Calcutta production, have been brought over to Bombay, and Mr. Miln ventures to assure Play-goers of this City that the Drama will be placed on the Stage in a manner never before attempted here.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16, and Rs. 4 each additional chair, Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Second Seats, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price to Pit and Back Seats only.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m.
Curtain Rises 9-15 precisely.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WANTED, 10 CHILDREN, about 12 years of age, for "LIGHTS O' LONDON." Apply this morning between 11 and 12 to

MR. J. H. NUNN,
Stage Manager.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT
will be given
IN THE TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1891,
at 9-15 P.M.

Further particulars hereafter.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Hon. Secy.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND LONDON DIRECT.

THE S. S. "CLAN GORDON," 2,100 tons, Commander Morrison, WILL SAIL for HAVRE and LONDON, on or about the 5th proximo.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to passage money, cabins, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th Sept., 1891.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.........................Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for WINNING COAL at the Umaria Colliery. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Manager.

J. A. MAUGHAN,
Manager, C. P. Collieries.
Umaria via Katni.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held on MONDAY, the 19th October, 1891, at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for the admission of Candidates to the Apothecary Class of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Department.

2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian Parentage, between 16 and 19 years of age, of healthy constitution, physically fit for Military Service, and of good Character. They will be required to produce certificates shewing that they possess these qualifications.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., on any day except Saturday and Sunday.

By Order,
J. HOLT, Surgeon,
Officiating Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th October, 1891, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and annual Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June, 1891.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Gordhandass Kursondass as Director made by the Board; and to elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1891-92, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 24th September, 1891.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 12th October, 1891, both days inclusive.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 12½ per share (Free of Income-Tax) will be given on and after 2nd October, 1891, to the registered Shareholders of the Company.

GADDUM, BYTHELL and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th September, 1891.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12.
Single copy ....As. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	„ 3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL....................	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	„ 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	£ 3,000,00
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY) 26TH SEPT., 1891.
CHILDREN'S SESSION, from 3 to 5 P.M.
Admission free to all children and those accompanying them.
CHILDREN'S SKATES, 8 annas. Adults Re. 1-
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT.
(8-30 to 11 P.M.)
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
FREDELIS'S STRING BAND will play at the CHILDREN'S AND EVENING SESSIONS.
A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 73, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th October, 1891, at 4-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To elect a Member of Committee.

2ND.—To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Local Committee,
ROBERT BEADLE,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 25th September, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEGHBAI, widow of THACKER DAYAL MATHOORADAS, late of Bombay, by her constituted Attorney THACKER DEWJEE NANJEE, has contracted TO SELL to THACKER SEWJEE SOONDERJEE the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said premises by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof after which period the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered waived.—Dated this 25th day of September, 1891.

CHALK, WALKER, AND SMETHAM,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses or bunglows and premises standing and being thereon and a tank situate, lying, and being at Mazagon, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and commonly known by the name of "Pokernee House," and which said piece of land is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North side thereof by the Public Road leading to the Gunpowder Manufactory, on or towards the East side thereof by the Public cross passage between the Southward and Northward Roads and partly by the properties of Agree Bhow Gunnoo Pundit and Balajee Dhurmajee Looze and others, on or towards the southside thereof by the garden formerly of Ramchandra Gopal Wagle, but leased to or in the occupation of the representatives of the late, now of Dadabhai Pestonjee Chenoy, Canjee Chatoor, deceased, and on or towards the West side thereof by the property or garden formerly of Framjee Nussurwanjee, and now of Dadabhai Pestonjee Chenoy, and partly by a Fire Temple, and which said ground contains by admeasurement four thousand two hundred and eighty square yards, be the same little more or less, and is free from any Government tax or land Revenue whatsoever, and which said premises and houses are entered in the books of the Collector of Assessments under No. 4; New Ward Nos. 7512, 5164, 5165, 5166, 5163 (1), 5167, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5183 (2), and Street Nos. 159, 163, 19 (1), 19 (2), 19 (3) 17, 19, (4) (5), 19 (6), 19 (7), 19 (8), 17A. And which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Dayal Mathooradas, and are now in the possession of the said Meghbai, widow, and her tenants.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 5th day of October 1891, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes following, viz.:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st July 1891.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 28th day of September 1891, to the 5th day of October 1891, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, September 22, 1891.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, 11, Mungesh Senoy Street, Holi Chukla, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 5th October, 1891, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and abstract of Profit, and Loss Account made up to 30th June 1891.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th instant to 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THAKERSEY NARANJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 19th September, 1891.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 19th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th October, 1891, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz.—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1891-92 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કુાં.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th September, 1891.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 26th September to 15th October, 1891, both days inclusive.

THE HARVEY & SABAPATHY Co., LD.
(TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING HOOPS & GUNNIES & TWINE.)

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HOOPS, GUNNIES & TWINE at any or all the Company's Factories at Amraotee, Akola, Ahmednuggar and Bijapore during the ensuing Cotton Season. Particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed tenders will be received at the Company's Office, No. 15, Marine Street, Fort, up to 4 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 3rd Proximo, after which hour no tenders will be received.

The undersigne do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

The successful tenderers will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 2,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

P. Pro. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar & Co.,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA,
Secretaries & Agents,
The Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.
Bombay, 25th September, 1891.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 620 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.................. Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S SANITARY TOWELS FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.'

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peak Allen and Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson and Taylor, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee; Plomer and Co., Lahore.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES formed for fresh Students. Those who desire to attend are advised to make immediate application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 9th November, 1891.

Printed Form, showing the Time Table, and other information, can be obtained on application by letter to the Principal at the Institute.

G. COTTON,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1891, for the CONSTRUCTION and COMPLETION of the ENGINE HOUSE, supplying and fixing Pump and Boiler, Fire Service, Water Supply, Sewage Drainage with fittings, &c., Surface Drainage, Hydraulic Lift, laying out of garden and erecting and constructing Compound Wall, Railing, &c., Electric Light and Fire and Thief proof doors to strong room, in connection with the New Municipal Buildings.

2. The forms of contract, drawings and specification can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office, in Rampart Row, on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant.

3. Forms of Tender may be obtained upon payment of Rs. 10 on application to the Chief Accountant at the Municipal Office on and after the above date.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash, which will be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
Architect, Civil Engineer, and Surveyor.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd August, 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

COTTON WASTE.

THE undersigned wants to form connections with the most important Shippers of COTTON WASTE with a view of regular supplies. First-class German and English references given. Address WILHELM REIS, Heidelberg, Germany.

BILLIARD AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, BANDORA.

AT "MAIDEN HALL," Bandora, a splendid Bungalow, open to the Sea on all sides, situated on the Bandora Hill Road, good Billiard Tables and Refreshment Rooms, open from the 1st September for European Gentlemen, Visitors, and Boarders. Best Wines, &c., provided. Special accommodation reserved for Families. Previous Orders will receive Prompt Attention.

RUTTONJEE JAMASJEE MISTRY,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned not to cash or receive from Mr. A. M. JACOB or any other person or in any way to deal with the undermentioned 15 G. C. Notes of Rs. 10,000 each, the said notes forming portion of the monies entrusted by H. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad to Mr. Jacob, in respect of which proceedings have been instituted against Mr. Jacob.

Numbers of Notes L-18 36246 to 36,248, 36357 to 36365, and 37192 to 37194.

SANDERSON & Co.
17th September 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપટુલા શેખઆદમની કુાં
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP BRASS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 50 tons of Scrap Brass in ingots, now lying in the Company's Stores., Parel, where the same can be viewed on application.

Tenders, which must state the price per cwt., weighed over and delivered on the spot, will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 30 per ton up to a maximum of Rupees 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, 22nd September, 1891.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Manufacturers for the supply of the following stores more or less as may be required *bonâ fide* of Indian manufacture for the period from 15th October 1892 to 30th June 1893:—

Cloth Dark Green White List, yards	8 200	
„ „ Blue „ „	2,900	
„ Cavalry Grey „ „	730	
„ Grey mixture coarse for Great Coats, yards	17,700	
Flannel Grey 54 inches, yards	9,600.	
Serge Blue ordinary „	43,000	
„ Dark Green „	9,600.	
„ White lining „	47,200.	
Cotton Grey „	30,000,	Half to be delivered by 15th May 1892.
Socks worsted	1st size, pairs 39,600 2nd size pairs 69,200 3rd size pairs 54,20	Delivery to commence 1st Oct. 1892, to complete 1st Feb. 1893.

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. They must be submitted in duplicate. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250, as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted, a tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. The firm whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan paper, Savings Bank deposits approved Bank deposit receipts, or bond for double the amount of security sufficiently executed for the due fulfilment of their contract within one month from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which the earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6. Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on Monday, the 26th October, 1891 in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Alipore, The 4th August, 1891.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 111 High Holborn, LONDON.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS. FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose to immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES — DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES — DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS — PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 30lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
269, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS....................	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

◆ I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

"Worth their Weight in Gold."

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OINTMENT AND PLAISTERS
ARE SOVEREIGN REMEDIES FOR
SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, BOILS, ABSCESSES, PILES ECZEMA, INSECT BITES, BARCOO ROT, SANDY BLIGHT, &c., &c.

Don't be without them: Hundreds of Testimonials

Retail of all Storekeepers.
P. BRAGGI & CO., LIMITED, 9 and 11, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, England.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DO YOU EVER

BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing

ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTAE VITAE, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES.

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s, each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury, London.

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ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL
ESTABD. LIFE 1834.
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries
BOMBAY

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COAL on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882........	£309,680	0	0
„ 1885........	£383,156	6	0
„ 1886........	£355,039	0	0
„ 1889........	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to...	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,360,395	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Hummum Street, Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	957½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£21
Char. Mercantile	37,910	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr.ct.	£53
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	1.0

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	2,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	270 205
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	100
Bapty Bros.	5,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,00	75	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,825
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	970
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	57
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37	935xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	10	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr. ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	155
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	6,000	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	91
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	320xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	50	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
NapierHotelCo.	2,000	100	100	9pr. ct	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	155
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	2	8 pr. ct	1
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	7 pr. ct	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,00	20	415
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	3,000	1,00	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord.1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Prf.1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	970
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90xd
Telephone Co.	9,20	[illegible]	25	6	18
Western India Flour	...	...	...	..	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,025
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	110
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg	180	250	...	Rs. 20	182½
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	90
French	300	500	all	20	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	447½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	250
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	102½xd
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	501
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,20
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	145
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	230
Volkart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	925

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	guar. 5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	42

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	505
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	19½pr. ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
BombayCotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	405xd
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	600
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,225
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	605
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	605
Coorla Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	430
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	15,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	610
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,490
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	650
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	225
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	775
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	530
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	10	15 pr. ct	199
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,000	30	965
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	415
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,235
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	110
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,00	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	400
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,145
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
SholaporeMills	600	1,000	1,000	60	1,330xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	272½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	475
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	435xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	360xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	107 11-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	106
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	112-12
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	216
Port Trust Bonds	104-4

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-1-9
Carolas	„ 228
Maxican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 11-3
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 107
Gold Leaf	„ 22-3
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 22-8-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-8
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-7
Pekin do	„ 21-14

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 5 3-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 5 1-16d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 5 7-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5 9-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 5 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5 7-16d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 5 5-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5 15-32d.
Francs	3 Do. do.	1'82½
Do.	6 Do. do.	1'83½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-32
Do.	60 days' do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99
China	60 days' do.	218

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, 11 a.m.
Bombay Native Dispensary Meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Secunderabad.
Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Frere Cricket Club.
Gaiety Theatre, "Lights-o'-London," 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p. m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ravenna (s), China, &c.; Oriental (s), Port Natal, &c.; Sallamut (s), Liverpool; and Kt. Commander (s), Antwerp.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.—There will be practice for members of the above club, on the Colaba Rifle Range this afternoon at 3-30.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match this evening for the Rovers' Football Club at 5 p.m. on the Cooperage.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s. s. Nyanza will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m. on Monday the 28th instant.

LECTURE.—A Lecture on "Temperance" will be given by Pandit Choonilal at the premises of the Arya Sangit Samaj, Mody Khana, Fort, to-morrow.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A meeting of the Theosophical Society will be held to-morrow evening at 5-30 at the Society's rooms, Church Gate Street, when a paper on "The basis of Ethics" will be read and discussed.

MILN'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.—The longlooked for production of "Lights-o'-London" takes place this evening at the Gaiety Theatre, and we have only to advise those who have not already secured seats to be in attendance at the Theatre early, as "standing room only" is sure to be the order of the night. The curtain rises punctually at 9-15.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selection will be played at the Children's Session this evening commencing at 8-30 p. m.:—

March	Pioneers	G Forbes.
Valse	The Gondolier's	Sullivan.
Polka	Prenez Garde	Jules Lemaire.
Mazurka	La Deese	M Bleger.
Valse	Hydropaten	Young.
March	Still I love thee	W S Smith.
Schottisch	Belle of the Ball	D'Albert.
Valse	Don Giovanni	Karl Karl.
Galop	Days of Matrimony	Gungel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF VALUABLES.—Sheik Ashrif Shaik Ibrahim formerly a *kalasee*, and Mahomed Rahimtulla, were yesterday charged on remand before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Standford, the first accused with the theft of a gold watch valued at Rs. 800, a silk *saree* valued at Rs. 23, three umbrellas from the Cathedral High School, several pairs of shears and a hand-bag; and his accomplice with receiving stolen property. Dr. Emma Brainerd Ryder appeared and deposed to the hand-bag being stolen from her office in Wandby Road on the 6th instant. In the hand-bag were her gold watch, a pencil and some change. Dr. Ryder also found two *sarees* missing, and she identified the articles when they were recovered by the police. It appears that during the police investigations it was ascertained that the first prisoner sold the watch, *sarees*, a pair of shears and an umbrella to his accomplice for Rs. 11-8 and disposed of the bag by throwing it away at the corner of the Elphinstone High School. After some further evidence the case was remanded to the 28th instant.

CRICKET.

AHMEDABAD GYMKHANA *VS.* THE AHMEDABAD PARSIS.

As the annual fixtures between European cricketers and Parsis have become, in Bombay, the events of the season so in Ahmedabad. The most interesting club match of the year is that between the local European Gymkhana and the Parsis. The first match this year was played on August 1st, and ended in an easy victory for the Gymkhana on the 1st innings, the Gymkhana's total being 116, of which an excellent 62 were contributed by Mr. Pogson, while the Parsis made only 51, 29 of which were contributed by Mr. J. Reporter, of Bombay, Mr. Edlmann's bowling proving too puzzling. The return match came off last Tuesday and Wednesday, and resulted in victory this time for the Parsis by eight wickets and seven runs. The Parsi Captain, Mr. R. Sethna, winning the spin of the coin, sent in the opponents to bat, having great confidence in his bowlers, and the result justified the choice. Mr. Taleyarkhan's trundling proved most deadly, dismissing such well-known players as Messrs. Edlman and Bannerman for each, the whole making a poor 41, Mr. Grace being the only one to enter into double figures. Mr. Taleyarkhan took seven wickets for twenty-two runs. The Parsis then went in and scored 60, the highest being Mr. Taleyarkhan 16, Mr. R. Sethna 11 (run out), and Mr. D. Lalkaka 11. Mr. Edlman took six wickets for 27 runs. The Gymkhana then went in again, and matters looked very dark for them, when their first three wickets fell for 4 runs, Hector Kothawalla performing "the hat trick" in his very first over. But Mr. Edlman soon changed the aspect of affairs by some splendid, though by no means faultless hitting. He was twice let off at long on, once at long off, and once at square-leg, and was finally caught out at long-off, contributing a most valuable 47. Play stopped at 6 with 9 wickets down for 88 runs. soon closed, only 4 runs being added, Mr. Taleyarkhan taking Gunner Temple's bails in his first over. The Gymkhana thus scored 92 runs. The Parsis then wanted 74 to win, which they did in a surprisingly short time for the fall of only two wickets, the bowling, previously greatly tired out by the persistent blocking of the first two bats, Messrs. P. Karanjawalla and Sadrik. The next two batsmen Messrs. Commissariat and E. Taleyarkhan, then got thoroughly set and fully collaring the bowling, soon brought the score up to 80, when having thus won the match by 8 wickets and 7 runs, they returned to the tent. Mr. Commissariate's steady play was most valuable, while Mr. Taleyarkhan prevented a nominal draw by hard and careful hitting.

The Parsis are greatly indebted to the Gymkana Captain Mr. Edlman for his great courtesy and affability.

The full scores are pended:—

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Wooldridge, b Taleyarkhan	0	b Hector	0
Capt Hunt, b Taleyarkhan	8	Not out	8
Lieut Edlman, b Taleyarkhan	0	c Vakil, b Bhogilal	47
Mr C Grace, c Bhogilal, b Taleyarkhan	16	b Hector	7
Corp Peel, b Taleyarkhan	0	b Taleyarkhan	12
Rev W Preston, c P Sethna, b Taleyarkhan	3	c Hector, b Hector	9
Pt Maroney, run out	0	c Taleyarkhan, b Hector	0
Mr Bayley, b Taleyarkhan	1	b Taleyarkhan	0
Mr Wooledge, run out	7	b Taleyarkhan	0
Gunr Temple, b Commissariat	4	b Taleyarkhan	2
Lieut Bannerman, not out	0	b Hector	0
Extras	2	Extras	7
Total	41	Total	92

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Taleyarkhan	50	2	22	7
Hector	10	0	8	0
Shapurshah	35	2	9	1

2nd Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Taleyarkhan	55	2	33	4
Hector	65	2	26	5
Bhogilal	15	0	12	1
Shapurshah	10	0	14	0

PARSIS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr S H Commissariat, l-b-w, Edlman	5	Not out	16
Mr D R Lalkaka, b Edlman	11		
Mr E F Vakil, b Edlman	2		
Mr E J Taleyarkhan, c Bannerman, b Edlman	16	Not out	31
Mr P Karanjawalla, run out	0	b Edlman	12
Mr Bhogilal, b Edlman	0		
Mr R A Setna, run out	11		
Mr P S Sethna, b Temple	5		
Mr Sadric, not out	6	c Preston, b Bannerman	1
Mr Hector, c Grace, b Temple	0		
Mr Eduljl, c Peele, b Edlman	0		
Extras	2	Extras	20
Total	60	Total	80

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Edlman	88	3	27	6
Bannerman	50	5	19	0
Temple	35	2	12	2

2nd Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Bannerman	95	9	18	1
Temple	45	4	4	0
Edlman	73	3	29	1
Peel	25	3	9	0

BRADLAUGH MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following further subscriptions have been received by Mr. Pherzeshah M. Mehta for the two Bradlaugh Memorial Funds:—

	Rs.
"A Friend"	100
Mr Golobdas Bhaidas Vakil (Surat)	50
Mr Damodardas Thakersey Mulji	25
Mr Manekshah Jehangirshah	25
Mr Vandrawandas Purshotumdas	25
Mr Vassoujl Khimji	25
Mr Sunderdas Dharamsey	25
Mr K M Heeramanek	25
Dr A P Cama	25
Mr Karimbhai Nensy	15
Mr Abdulla M Dharamsi	15
Rao Sabeb H H Dhruva (Amreli)	15
Sirdar Jaysing Rao Angre (Baroda)	10
Mr D R Chichghar	10
"P J"	10
Mr N R Ranina	10
Mr Rustam K R Cama	10
Rao Bahadur Janardan S Gadgil (Baroda)	10
Mr R R Shirgaamker	10
Mr G P Gadro	5
Mr Jaoji Dadaji	5
Mr N D Desai	5
Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustumji Manuvalla	5
Mr Dhurmaji Nursoo	5
Dr S W Kane	30
Total	495
Amount previously acknowledged	3,995
Total	4,490

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

The Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club will play the following matches: 1st XI *vs.* St. Patrick's Cricket Club; 3rd XI *vs.* Elphinstone College R. S. C. C., both to commence at 2 p.m. and be played on the Cooperage.

A match will be played to-day (weather permitting) between the Municipal Cricket Club and the B. B and C. I. Ry. Cricket Club, play commencing at 2 p.m.

THE SEQUEL TO THE TOWER TRAGEDY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon the case in which Inspector Framjee Bhicajee charged Dr. Cursetjee S. Dwentri with using insulting language towards him on the 16th ultimo, again came on for hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Gazdar, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Brown, solicitor, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution having been declared closed by Mr. Gazdar, Mr Brown briefly addressed the court on behalf of the defence. He said that the case had arisen out of certain words alleged to have been passed between the parties at the Parel Railway station, but there was no reliable evidence to show how the quarrel began. The story for the defence was that the complainant while he got out of the train at Parel tauntingly said to the defendant "not quite broken yet?" This allusion was made to the defendant, who was then walking somewhat lame in consequence of an assault committed upon him at Marine Lines a few days previous to the occurrence, and a complaint about the assault was also made to the Commissioner of Police. It would be proved beyond a shadow of doubt by the evidence, which he (Mr. Brown) intended to lay before the court that the complainant was limping owing to the assault committed on him, and the complainant taunted him for his limping. The complainant, Mr. Brown said, might not have intended to hurt the feelings of the defendant when he uttered these words, but at any rate he was not justified in passing a remark of an irritating character at the time the defendant was smartening morally or at least sentimentally from the hurt. The evidence of the ticket collector had disclosed nothing except that the defendant said to the complainant, "Don't be proud of your police authority?" The story of the defendant was more reliable and probable than that of the complainant. Mr. Brown after criticising the evidence for the prosecution at some length asked his Worship to dismiss the case.

Evidence for the defence was then led.

Dr. Gensor DeCunah testified to his having given a certificate to the defendant for hurt caused to his leg.

The second witness was Mr. Pheerozshah Maneckjee, a guard in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who deposed to having heard the complainant saying to the defendant "not quite broken?" and the defendant replying "Are you not ashamed? Go your own way." He did not hear anything further as his train immediately steamed out of the station.

The third witness was Merwanjee Dadabhoy, servant to the defendant, who corroborated the statements made by his master.

Mr. Gazdar in addressing the court pointed out several discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses for the defence, and contended that the guard could not have heard anything as he had to watch the train, and besides, he had admitted that Diventree's back was turned to Mr. Framjee when he uttered the words "not broken yet?" and if Mr. Framjee had uttered the words he would have gone in front of the defendant. The defendant had admitted that the occurrence took place near the gate while the guard said that it took place near the train. The learned counsel asked his Worship to disregard the evidence of the defendant's servant who he (Mr. Gazdar) said had been tutored to repeat the statements made by the accused. The defendant's plea was that provocation was offered to him, but it was an after-thought on his part, and it was not proved by the evidence that provocation was offered to him. Owing to his position and reputation Mr. Framjee had discretely to hold his tongue. The defendant's conduct was deliberate insult and deliberate provocation to the plaintiff and he was guilty of the offence punishable under section 504 of the Indian Penal Code. The complainant wanted him to fight it out, but the provocation given to him was so great that he could not refrain from giving expression to these words. Under the circumstances even Mr. Brown would have also taken off his coat and challenged the man to fight. (Laughter.)

His Worship in disposing of the case said that he did not think that the statements made by the accused and his witnesses were very satisfactory. The guards attention was absorbed by his train and so he was not in a position to distinctly hear or see what took place between the parties. He must have heard something and seen something, but what he said must not have transpired there. He seemed to have heard the fag-end of the conversation. Putting aside the balance of the evidence they had to look to the probabilities of the case. There existed some ill-feeling between the parties. No doubt an assault was committed upon Mr. Diventree who was labouring under the impression that the assault committed on him by a ruffian in a ruffianly manner was at the investigation of Mr. Framjee who imagined that the defendant spat at him to show his contempt towards him while he was getting into the carriage Grant Road Station. Thus when they met at the Parel station they were hostile to one another and they met like hungry dogs before the altercation took place. The complainant must have made some hostile criticism which must have annoyed Mr. Diventree, who might have retaliated by saying something. Mr. Framjee became his own judge, his own arbitrator and challenged the defendant to fight with him. His Worship did not think Mr. Framjee could now ask the court's protection to repel the insult alleged to be deliberately done to him by Mr. Diventree. He ought to have clean hands if he wanted the assistance of the court. Mr Framjee was a man of high position and reputation, and he ought not to have challenged Mr Diventree who was not justified in any way to utter the words he [illegible] were inflicted it should be nominal, but this time his Worship would only warn the accused, but if he would again behave in such a way he shoul take notice of it. His Worship again warned and discharged the accused.

CLAIM FOR ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

AT the Small Causes Court before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Ruttonsy Mooljee, a merchant sued to recover from Balia Kashgar Hiragur, a merchant carrying on business in the name of Rewagur Kewergur, the sum of Rs. 1,339, being damages sustained by him in consequence of the defendant's failing to take delivery of 100 bales of cotton, which he had contracted to buy from the plaintiff. Mr. Kursondass Chabbildass, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Cowasjee Bezanjee Settna, represented the defendant.

It appeared that the defendant by a contract, dated the 10th May 1891, agreed to buy from the plaintiff 100 bales of cotton at the rate of Rs. 215 per candy, deliverable between the 15th and 25th of May 1890. The plaintiff then bought some cotton from one Nanchand and getting a delivery order for 100 bales, forwarded the same to the defendant, asking him to take the delivery of the 100 bales or to direct where the same were to be delivered, but the defendant failed to take delivery of the bales and Nanchand Virchand, from whom the plaintiff had got the 100 bales of cotton, having received the said delivery order of 100 bales from his vendor, one Khimjee, the bales of cotton were sold by the latter by public auction after due notice to all the parties concerned. Owing to the default of the defendant to take the delivery order. Nanchand was sued by Khimjee for breach of contract, and a decree was obtained against Nanchand, who then sued the present plaintiff, and the defendant was duly called as a witness in the case, and was otherwise asked to contest the validity of the claim. He, however, failed to do so, and Ruttonsey, the present plaintiff, had to submit to a decree for Rs. 1,774, which sum was paid by the plaintiff Nanchand in satisfaction of the decree. In that suit the court had fixed the market rate of the cotton 198 per candy. The plaintiff now claimed from the defendant damages at the difference between his contract rate of Rs. 215 and the market rate of Rs. 198 per candy, namely Rs. 850. The plaintiff further claimed a moiety of the costs of Rs. 358, which he had to pay and incur in defending the suit brought against him by Nanchand.

Mr. Cawasjee for the defendant said that the delivery order referred to in the plaint was not the contract referred to in the plaint being not the contract dated the 10th May 1890 at Rs. 215. He also denied the breach of contract. He further denied that the plaintiff was ready and willing to perform his part of the contract. Mr. Cowasjee also disputed the damages. He submitted that the defendant should not at all he held liable to pay the amount claimed as damages, and it must be subjected to a deduction for 5¼ per cent. Mr. Cowasjee also denied the liability to pay the costs of Rs. 60 incurred by the plaintiff in the suit brought against him by Nanchand, as the plaintiff had in that case not defended himself, but willingly submitted to a decree. Mr. Cowasjee submitted that by a contract, dated the 25th of April, the plaintiff agreed to sell 200 bales of Dharwar cotton, at Rs. 220 per candy, deliverable from the 15th to 25th of May 1890. By a second contract, dated the 2nd May, 1890, the plaintiff agreed to sell 300 bales at Rs. 215 per candy, deliverable at the same time. The plaintiff send three delivery orders of 100 bales each on the 23rd May. He did not sent one order for 200 bales and appropriated the 100 bales, which he bought from Nanchand to his other use, and he had never tendered to the defendant delivery order for the 100 bales, which the plaintiff bought from Nanchand. There was a dispute about another delivery order, which the defendant had refused to take, and there was no dispute for the delivery order in question. Mr. Cowasjee, therefore, asked his Honour to dismiss the suit with costs.

Mr. Kursondass asked his Honour to allow him to amend the claim, but as his Honour declined to do so, and rejected the claim asking Mr. Kursondass to institute a fresh claim if he liked to do so.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, in an interview with a reporter of the *Gaulois* who found him "at Docket," stated as his opinion that the Liberals would quit Egypt after they have been some time in power. "We will," he said, "make certain arrangements with the Powers, as in 1884 with France, and make Egypt neutral territory." "I am," he added, "absolutely on the side of the French in this question of Egypt. Although I find that on certain secondary questions, such as that of Newfoundland, the French trouble us unnecessarily, I believe that in this question of Egypt you are right to reproach us for having not kept our promise."

FLORILINE:—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 22nd September were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Rain at Manora 2 cents. River at Kotri on 20th 13 feet 5 inches, against 13 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Kharif rice crops flourishing. Harvesting of jowari and bajri crops continues in Jati and commenced in Tatta and Shahbandar talukas. Locusts in Sehwan taluka. Rice crops in Mirpur Batoro taluka damaged by rats. Agricultural stock in fair condition in all talukas except Karachi and Schewan.

Shikarpur.—Rain general throughout district, maximum 1 inch 48 cents. Late kharif crops suffering for want of water. Rabi ploughing commenced. Locusts appeared in Shikarpur and Nanshahro talukas; no damage. River 8 feet 9 inches against 7 feet 9 inches on same date last year.

Hyderabad.—Slight rain in 7 talukas. Kharif crops in good condition, but prospects unfavourable owing to fall of river. Agricultural stock in poor condition owing to scarcity of fodder. Locusts in 4 talukas causing damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Locusts continue to cause slight damage. Gingelly crops shows fair promise, area being larger than usual.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 19th September).—Rain for week maximum at Dholka 1 inch 10 cents, minimum at Sanand 12 cents; for season maximum at Viramgam 31 inches 33 cents., minimum at Dhandhuka 18 inches 70 cents. Standing crops good, being improved by late rain. Supply of fodder scanty. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Panch Mahals.—Opportune rain during the week, maximum 2 inches 67 cents in Godhra, minimum 80 cents in Halol; for season maximum 35 inches 11 cents in Halol, minimum 23 inches 82 cents in Dohad. Crop prospects good. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Kaira.—(For week ending 19th September).—Rain for week maximum at Thasra 2 inches 60 cents, minimum at Borsad 50 cents, and average for the district 1 inch 23 cents; for season maximum at Anand 31 inches 24 cents, minimum at Borsad 21 inches 74 cents and average for the district 24 inches 35 cents. Rain sufficient throughout the district. According to latest information additional rain has fallen since the 19th, maximum being at Borsad 4 inches 15 cents, minimum at Kapadvanj 96 cents, and average for the district 2 inches 19 cents. Sowing operations completed. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—(For week ending 19th September.)—Rain throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 39 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 1 inch 35 cents at Hansot; for season maximum 58 inches 73 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 26 inches 50 cents at Jambusar. Weeding operations in progress. Standing crops in good condition except cotton reported damaged in some places. Prospects good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 3 inches 22 cents at Mandvi, minimum 71 cents at Jalalpor; total maximum 69 inches 90 cents at Pardi, minimum 45 inches 81 cents at Olpad. Weeding operations continue. Prospects good. Supply of fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 79 cents, average in the district 1 inch 13 cents; for season at Dhulia 22 inches 73 cents, average in the district 25 inches 26 cents. Weeding continues. Standing crops healthy. Preparation for rabi in progress. Condition of fodder good. Prices of wheat, jowari and bajri rising in a few places, probably owing to increased exports.

Nasik.—Rain for week at Nasik 1 inch 6 cents, in talukas maximum at Peint 2 inches 70 cents, minimum at Sinnar 8 cents; for season at Nasik 22 inches 45 cents. Total fall insufficient in Sinnar taluka. Preparation of land for rabi continues. Standing crops good, but more rain wanted for them in Sinnar. Prospects good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 20th and 21st; total of week 2'83 inches; total to date 70'27, being 3'71 above average. Abnormal temperature nil on 16th and 17th, 2° cool on 18th, 1° cool on 19th, and 1° warm from 20th to 22nd. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind southerly on 20th and 21st: wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain throughout the district; for week at Thana 2 inches 16 cents; in talukas maximum at Karjat 3 inches 44 cents, minimum at Mahim 54 cents; for season at Thana 85 inches 3 cents. Transplanting of kharif almost finished. State of plants good. Prospects good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain sufficient throughout the district. Weeding operations nearly completed. Standing crops good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 4 inches 72 cents at Chiplun, minimum 85 cents at Malvan. Weeding operations in progress. Reaping of early crops begun. Rice crop in Devgad blighted.

Poona.—Slight rain in 5 talukas; at Junnar 21, Khed 2, Bhimthadi 5, Mulshi 57 and Maval 30 cents.; for season maximum 44 inches 82 cents at Mulshi and minimum 6 inches 29 cents at Bhimthadi. More rain urgently wanted, especially in Deshi portions of all the talukas in the district. Sowing of kharif crops nearly completed. State of standing crops good. Prospects of kharif crops improving. Condition of fodder supply good.

Ahmednagar.—Light showers in 5 talukas, maximum 30 cents at Nagar, minimum 3 cents at Jamkhed; for season maximum 18 inches 78 cents. at Shevgaon, minimum 7 inches 22 cents at Shrigonda; rain generally wanted. Standing kharif crops in good condition. Ploughing for rabi continues; sowing commenced in parts. Fodder insufficient in 4 talukas. Agricultural stock fair.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 19th September).—Rain for week at Sholapur 9 cents, at Pandharpur 1 inch 35 cents, and at Sangola 49 cents, none in other talukas; for season maximum at Barsi 15 inches 47 cents, minimum at Malsiras 5 inches 89 cents. Want of rain throughout the district. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in some parts of all the talukas, except Barsi; more rain wanted for it in Barsi, Madha and Malsiras talukas. Fodder supply sufficient except in Pandharpur and Sangola talukas. Agricultural stock fair. Prices rising at Sholapur owing to large exports.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 3 cents; total 24 inches 86 cents; in talukas maximum 14 cents in Javli, minimum 1 cent in Karad: none in Valva, Khanapur, Koregaon, Patan and Khotav. Rain urgently wanted for young crops in all talukas. Fodder dear in 7 talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain insufficient; maximum at Muddebihal 1 inch 53 cents, from 6 to 60 cents in 5 and none in 2 talukas; more badly wanted. Kharif crops have suffered materially. Rabi sowing progressing slowly. Fodder getting scarcer and dearer. Agricultural stock moderate.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 24 cents; total 35 inches 88 cents: much more wanted throughout district. Kharif crops withering. Fodder getting dearer. Agricultural stock fair.

Dharwar.—Slight rain in 3 talukas; average for week 1 cent and for season 14 inches 72 cents. Standing crops withering in almost all talukas. Rain urgently wanted throughout district. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in 9 and of water in 5 talukas.

Kanara.—Moderate rain below and light above Ghats, where weeding and transplanting continue. Crops in ear on coast.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 2 inches 8 cents; total 28 inches 64 cents. Kharif crops and agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Rain 3 inches 25 cents in this week; total 17 inches 88 cents. Crop prospects improved by rainfall throughout Jhalavad.

Baroda.—Rain during week 2 inches 12 cents; total 27 inches 66 cents. Weeding operations continue in 2 divisions, but not in Kadi, where crops are backward. Distress in Okhamandal; relief works opened.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS.

THE sixth annual report of the directors of the Presidency Mills Company, Limited, to be presented to the shareholders on Monday week, is as follows:—

1.—Your Directors have the pleasure to lay before you their sixth annual report of the working of the Mill for the year ended 30th June last.

2.—You will see from the audited balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account that the Company has made, during the year under report, a net profit of Rs. 1,90,712,15-1, including the balance of Rs. 619-6-1 brought forward from the last year's account, which your directors trust will be considered satisfactory.

3.—Out of the above sum of Rs. 1,90,712-15-1, your directors have paid an instalment of dividend at the rate of Rs 45 per share for the first half-year ending 31st December 1890, absorbing Rs. 38,205, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,52,507-15-1 to be dealt with, which your directors propose should be appropriated as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For the payment of second half yearly dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share	42,450	0	0
To the credit of depreciation account	55,377	11	5
„ Preliminary expenses account	6,000	0	0
„ Equalisation of Dividend Account	17,100	0	0
„ Contingent losses on yarn and cloth account	6,000	0	0
„ Reserve fund account	20,000	0	0
„ Dead Stock Account	1,748	0	11
„ Bonus	2,500	0	0
Balance to the next year's account	1,432	2	9
Total..Rs.	1,52,507	15	1

4.—The directors have taken steps to have your Spining Mills installed with Grinnell Sprinklers, and the order for the same has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Macbeth Bros. & Co., at a cost of about Rs. 15,000. The installation of Sprinklers in the Weaving Mill has been deferred for future consideration. Besides giving additional safety to your property, the Sprinklers will materially reduce the insurance premia in future. This your directors hope will meet with your approval.

5.—Your Buildings, Machinery and Stock in Trade have been insured, for Rs. 16,12,370.

6.—By virtue of clause 87 of the articles of Associations Mr. R. M. Sayani and Mr. Cursondas Vullubhdas retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election as directors.

7.—In conclusion, your directors have to request you to appointment auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.—R. M. SAYANI.

THE bread riots in the Russian towns of Wilna and Schoulan, were followed by others in Dinaburg Drisana, Tolozk, and Witebsk. The rage of the people directed itself against Jewish corn-dealers, who had stored up rye for export. They stormed the houses and magazines of the corn dealers, ripped open sacks, and began to demolish the houses of the proprietors. The riots assumed such dimensions that a military force had to be called to restore order, which, however, was not done without bloodshed. After being summoned to disperse several times they were fired on, five men being killed and a number wounded. At Witebsk all the streets and public squares are occupied by soldiers.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

DURATION OF THE TANSA LOAN.

The *Rast Goftar* states:—One good result of the Governor's personal conference with the Viceroy has been the satisfactory solution of the long-pending difficulty about the period over which the different instalments of the Tansa Loan are to run. The Municipal Commissioner announced to the Standing Committee on Wednesday the receipt of the final decision of the Government of India sanctioning the adoption of the compromise which the Corporation had suggested as a happy medium. That the loan on an item of imperial expenditure of almost gigantic proportions in this imperial city should not be allowed to run over a period of more than forty years, and that the heavy cost of a public work of lasting benefit to all future generations should be forced to be repaid by only one more generation besides the present, was a great hardship, amounting in effect almost to a prohibition of the future growth and improvement of the city. The result of the compromise is an annual saving of a lakh of rupees to the Municipality and the sum total of the gain to the city will nearly be equalised to the same extent as was sought to be obtained in the Corporation's first proposals. A matter like this which could not be settled by long correspondence for years has been easily settled by Lord Harris at one personal conference with the Supreme Government at Simla, and very just praise was bestowed on His Excellency by the members of the Standing Committee when they heard of the personal zeal and interest with which Lord Harris advanced their cause at the Himalayan capital.

The *Native Opinion* thinks the local municipality has to be congratulated on the success it has scored in the matter of the period of repayment of the Tansa water-works loans. Indeed the battle was a tough one, and Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, has had to marshall a powerful array of arguments to convince the Supreme Government that in connection with this question, there was reason on the side of the Municipality. The local Government refused the prayer on the ground that such long period for repayment would prevent the Municipality from undertaking other works of sanitation; but looking to the vast sanitary reforms already accomplished, and in view of the great water-work ever undertaken in any other part of the empire, the Government of India has been induced to concede a point so steadfastly refused by the subordinate authorites. Under this concession the Municipality will be enabled to save a lakh of rupees, which sum our civic body would have under other circumstances had to pay in the shape of interest.

Says the *Gujerati*:—Every citizen of Bombay who has carefully watched the manly and persistent struggle maintained by the municipality for extension of the period for the payment of the Tansa loan to sixty years will be glad to learn that the Government of India has at last accepted the compromise suggested in the memorial forwarded to them. The representation of the Corporation was so reasonable that it is certainly to be regretted that the supreme government did not go a step further and spread the repayment of the whole loan over the maximum period provided in the municipal code. The Tansa undertaking is the biggest of its kind in Asia, and it is not only the present but even future generations that are interested in the measures now taken for providing the city with increased water-supply. If the facilities contained in the code were not to be availed of on an occasion like the present for lightening a tremendous burden on the ratepayers, it is difficult to suggest what larger enterprise would be entitled to more indulgent consideration at the hands of the authorities who have it in their power to grant or withhold their sanction.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 27TH SEPT. 1891.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral), Tours in C.—Hymns 320, 319 and 307.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Serrvice.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 238, 423 and 179.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Lloyd in G.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
7 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon, (Parade Service).—Hymns 5, 217 and 210.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.—Hymns 334 and 343.
Offertory for Children's Gift.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 202, 255 and 198.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m.—Rev. J. Scott.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. J. Scott.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)
9 a.m.—Rev. J. Scott.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
10-15 a.m.—Mr. S. Rahator.—Marathi.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Psalm 33, tune 110.
Hymn 71, 1st tune.
Hymn 82, 2nd tune.
Hymn 289, 2nd tune.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. Pastor.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 54, 333, 242 and 32.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 5, 279 and 316.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 181, 238 and 21.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 269, 182 and 298.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 219, 261 and 31.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral); Sermon by Rev. Brother Beale.
10 a.m.—Catechism Service (Choral); by Rev. Father Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Father Gardner.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Choral.)
Alms for Choir expenses.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 126 and 143.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 93, 137 and 142.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the steamer "Clan Gordon", in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Lieut G Buchanan, Madras	Lieut F T Oldham, R A Ahmedabad
* Mr and Mrs C Greatheed, Alibag	Lieut and Mrs H Colquhoun, Burma
The Misses Rowe, England	Mr W A Wallinger, Nasik
* Mrs M Pringle, Calcutta	Miss M Dodd, Simla
* Mrs. T Richards, do	Mr M Breslauer, Europe
* Mr S E Chenai, Hyderabad	Mrs G Buchanan, London
* Major Spencer, R A, Italy	* Mr R J Shannon, England
* Major and Mrs A Phillpotts, R A, Poona	* Mrs M Barnhart, Poona
* Revnd R P Burnett, England	*Major and Mrs A Pearson, Bombay
* Mr and Mrs H Bell, England	Mr H Corfield, Bombay
Mr J B Hall, England	Mr M Strahl, do
Miss Hall, do	Mr G Purshad do
Capt A L Harries, Poona	Mr B Thompson do
* Capt L Wright do	Mr G W Terry do
Mrs W P Newall, Mussoorie	Mr F F Pickard, I M, Bombay
Lieut H V Platt, 5th Ryl Lancers	Mr and Mrs F S Lamb, I M, Bombay
Dr and Mrs R W Barnes, Melbourne	Mr J M Anderson, Bombay
Capt H Browne, East Lanc Regt, Benares	Lieut H A Cummins do
Lieut-Col H R Morgan, R A, R Pindi	Mr J M Heyn do
Mr A H Christie, Dharmsala	Mr P W Mason do
Capt A S Trevor, Mhow	Mr J M Kiddle do
* Verty-Surgn J Grainger, Ahmedabad	Mr J J Gazdur, B L do
	* Dr E L Maunsell, M S, Ahmednagar
	Mr G H Foley, Allahabad
	Mr and Mrs J Phillip, Calcutta
	Surgn and Mrs F Macleod, Mussoorie
	Mr A H Barker, R Pindi.

Residents left during the week marked thus *

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	86 57	73 89	69 96	70 36
Friday, Sept. 25	5 6	0 95	1 19	1 60
Total	91 63	74 84	71 15	71 96
Total fall to 25th September 1890	67 80	68 51	70 67	86 77
Total fall to 25th September 1889	64 91	68 19	68 93	62 14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following is the total return of rainfall on 21st September 1891:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	[illegible] 79	Baroda	27 40
Panjoo	[illegible]	Mehmadabad	23 76
Valturana	[illegible]	Ahmedabad	25 9
Palghur	75 20	Viramgam	36 89
Gholwad	60 29	Wadhwan	17 33
Daman	85 75	Kharaghoda	26 33
Bulsar	59 46	Dabhoe	42 8
Nausari	65 57	Sevalia	28 27
Surat	62 13	Godhra	31 10
Kim	54 21	Odwada	34 22
Broach	60 25	Dohad	28 82

Punch says: "Ought to be done? Ought stands for nothing." The house ought to be cleaned with SAPOLIO. Try it in your next house-cleaning.—Agents—H. BALLANTINE AND SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Valiant, 1,581 tons, Captain F Douglas, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 939 tons, Captain J Forbes, sailed yesterday for Mazambique, Port Natal, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Four ladies, Mr S A Colaco, Mr M Lobo, A Spanion, Mr and Mrs Sakarisky, and 65 deck.

THE British s s Sullamat, 2,414 tons, Captain J M Webber, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Dodd, Mrs Smyth and 5 children, Mr Bleasly, Mr Dosi, Mr Shopp, Mr Freszer and two deck.

THE British s s Hampstead 1,448 tons, Captain E Jones, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber, and Mr Charles Stewart as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Ravenna, 1,915 tons, Captain E Crewe, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Major and Mrs Gough. For Melbourne—Surg-Genl and Mrs Hoysted, Lady Morland, Mr T F Oldham. For Adelaide—Mr Dove, Mrs Nordmann and son. For Hongkong—Mr F Maneckjee and Mr P N Kapadia. For Colombo—Miss Sinclair, two Misses Crounnelia, Mr W H Sharpe, Mr Mee, Lieut Fitz Clarence and Mr P A Harrison.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Gordon	1313	Morrison	B	F Muir & Co
„ Nyanza	1421	Simons	D	Allana Munji & Co
„ Bagdad	809	Whitehead	F	B I S N Co
Barque G Caladh	510	Lamont	G	
S.S. Rheinfels	1773	Weber	N	Glade & Co
„ Adowa	1347	Patson	P	B I S N Co
„ Wildcroft	1916	Murray	Q	J Mackintosh & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera and Bheema .... Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Venetia	1608	Creery	2	P & O S N Co
„ Singapore	2131	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
„ Brindisi	2120	Street	4	P & O S N Co
„ Mirzapore	2168	Harvey	5	P & O S N Co
„ Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Gwalior			8	P & O S N Co.
„ Niagara	197	McConachie	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Lycia	2116	Jones	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	12	E Bates & Co
Barque Valiant	1582	Valiant	13	H A H Abdoola

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Wardha...2552 Wadge .... B I S N Co

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Ravenna (s)	Crewe	China, &c.
	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Port Natal, &c.
	Sallamut (s)	Webber	Liverpool.
	Kt Commander (s)	Thomas	Antwerp.

The ship Valiant, Captain Douglas, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21 Cape Comorin s.... Partridge.....Aden, Sept. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 21.—Steamers Kangra, Hesper, and Ellora.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Niagara s—2 cases whisky, D'Souza and Fernandes.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—100 drums turpentine, 200 drums linseed oil, T F Bengalee; 500 boxes bar soap, A Shaik Adum; 40 barrels lubricating oil, N Mitchel and Co; 502 boxes bar soap, Lyon and Co.

Clan Gordon s—28 casks lubricating oil, John M Heyn and Co; 100 cases school slates, V Abdoolally; 100 cases school slates, S Essoofbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—30 cases oilmanstores, &c., D Dadabhoy; 7 packages photo materials, T Nicond and Co.

Ravenna s—33 packages paper, S A S Dawood; 7 packages, medicines, Tyabjee and Co; 15 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Bolton and Co; 33 cases provisions, &c. A N and C S Co-operative Society; 8 packages photo materials, Madhowrao and Babajee; 13 packages litho press, Warden and Co; 5 cases books, Gopal Narayen and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ravenna s—5 cases silvered sheet glass, and 2 cases moulding, S Essajee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lycia s—8 cases playing cards, A Shaik Adum.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—20 cases bar soap, Volkart Brothers; 1 cases provision, Treacher and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—39 cases papers, A Essoofbhoy; 11 bales printing paper, E Shrikisondas; 5 cases playing cards, C Allibhoy; 123 packages paper, S A S Dawood; 10 cases playing cards, A Shaik Adum; 67 packages paper, A H Mahomedally; 19 cases paper, Framjee A Davur and Sons; 7 packages soap, H S Hubib; 10 cases soap, A Moosa; 55 cases lamps, R Ditmar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—3,000 cwts wheat, C MacDonald and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 244 cwts linseed, 60 cwts rapeseed and 52 cwts mustard-seed, [illegible]; 11,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapoore s—9 cwts ivory, D Dossa; 19 cwts ivory, P Khoosall; 2¼ cwts ivory, Curimbhoy Allobhoy; 5¼ cwts ivory, M Hajee Adowjee; 2½ cwts ivory, A Peerali; 6¼ cwts ivory, A Abdoola; 5 boxes silver coins (Rs. 42,400), B Cursetjee.

Clan Gordon s—3,980 cwts bone meal, and 412 cwts crushed bones, Croft Wells and Co.

FOR HULL.

Algoma s—1,360 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—4,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lycia s—1,482 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 4,002 cwts popyseed, and 500 cwts linseed, F L Batlibol and Co; 2,001 cwts popyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 600 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—29½ chests opium, Mahomed Hajee Esac Ellias.

Gwalior s—200 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 47 cwts raisins, 406 cwts raisins, 75 cwts jurdaloo, 37½ cwts bysabole, 37½ cwts selarus, 3 cwts peacock feathers and 122 cwts oli banum, Quan Lun Esoo; 100 bales twist, P F Talati; 116 cwts olibanum, A Mowjee.

Brindisi s—50 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 53 chests opium, The P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi s—184 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, N J Abraham; 100 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 84 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Brindisi s—100 bales cotton, Ookerda Khitsey.
Gwallor s—250 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsey.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
For Judgment.

240-87—J C Cama—Hurrilall Jamnadas vs Mooljee Geegu and others—V and G P, R and K, M E and H.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

672-90—In person (a pauper)—Sallay Mahomed bin Khan Mahomed vs Rahimbabai and others—In person and J C Cama. Part heard.

415-90—J C Cama—(for pauper)—Nandoobai vs Nursee Hajee—Janardhan and A, and M. D and J.

61-91—Payne, G and S—Canjee Purbut and others vs Kessorbai—Bhaishunker and K.

64-91—Roughton and B—Oomer Harroon vs Yemnabai—Wadia and G.

724-90—Tyebjee and D—Estherbai vs David Ebrahim Awosker and others—Conroy and B.

489-90—Bhaishunker and K—Makunlall Cheetram and another vs Lalitpursad Bholanath—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Ellis, Captain, Ms, R E, on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Harrison, Lieut, 25th, Bo Rifles, on leave, to Ceylon.
Oldham, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Australia.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th September, 1891.

1. The Colaba Range will be available for practice this day, Saturday, the 26th instant, and every alternate Saturday at 3-30 p.m., until further orders.

2. Glengary caps and badges for the adult Companies are ready for issue and can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters between 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. No caps will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th September, 1891.

1. There will be 10th R. M. L. Gun drill for the members of both Batteries at the Byculla Head-quarters on Tuesday next, the 28th instant, at 7 a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo, 1 p.m., on 26th.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar, noon, on Wednesday, the 30th.

Line Saigon-Bangkok still interrupted.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to the 21st Sept. 1891:—

Amount to be remitted during 1891-92	£16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1891 to 19th Sept. 1891	£ 8,517,700
Balance to be remitted from 20th Sept. 1891 to 31st March 1892	£ 7,482,300

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 24.

10 p.m.	79'7

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.

6 a.m.	78'9
10 a.m.	79'6
2 p.m.	78'9
4 p.m.	79'4

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 25TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi	29'831	Calm.	1	86'1	77'1	87	..	28'72	+3'02
Agra	29'841	S E	4	89'6	76'9	95	0'10	21'13	-4'19
Cawnpore	29'755	E N E	3	89'0	77'6	95	..	36'55	..
Allahabad	29'758	E N E	11	87'5	77'6	87	..	45'12	+11'31
Jhansi	29'785	N	3	82'1	72'7	95	1'30	32'81	-3'21
Jacobabad	29'859	Calm.	3	103'4	78'7	56	..	0'46	-2'43
Karachi	29'852	W	12	92'0	79'7	88	..	0'21	-6'10
Ajmere	29'846	S E	3	95'8	71'1	78	..	6'29	-11'41
Deesa	29'813	N W	7	95'8	78'7	67	..	12'36	-4'91
Rajkote	29'860	N W	6	91'9	75'7	89	..	25'70	-3'33
Veraval	29'870	WN W	7	85'8	77'3	85	..	21'01	..
Neemuch	29'814	Calm.	5	88'8	72'6	78	..	19'62	-9'93
Indore	29'768	N	5	84'0	71'1	89	0'01	25'82	-5'74
Saugor	29'738	E	3	79'6	71'6	95	0'74	56'03	+17'29
Jubbulpur	29'721	E N E	5	79'9	73'1	93	1'45	65'65	+13'39
Hoshangabad	29'721	N N E	4	81'3	71'2	93	0'18	53'45	+2'15
Khandwa	29'765	W	6	84'7	71'2	98	0'60	26'97	-7'11
Raipur	29'737	E S E	7	81'5	75'1	[illegible]	0'05	52'51	[illegible]
Nagpoor	29'552	S W	19	86'8	73'4	97	3'59	42'11	-0'58
Amraoti	29'687	WN W	13	83'4	74'1	100	2'83	21'91	-9'03
Akola	29'751	N W	11	86'1	72'5	98	0'73	19'27	-10'21
Surat	29'852	N W	L	89'0	76'0	87	0'08	69'72	+20'3
Malegaon	29'853	WN W	10	89'3	75'2	73	0'01	15'0	-6'77
Bombay	29'875	W	8	81'5	77'7	91	0'97	71'85	-0'16
Poona (Yeroada)	29'883	W	13	87'5	72'0	79	..	12'01	-5'8
Sholapore	29'885	W S W	8	91'7	72'0	82	1'02	15'30	-3'37
Ratnagiri	29'911	S W	10	83'9	75'9	93	0'89	91'85	-10'37
Belgaum	29'912	W N W	16	80'8	65'8	92	..	33'93	-9'10
Goa	29'92	S S E	6	85'1	74'1	86	0'34	56'52	..
Karwar	29'931	Calm.	1	83'7	72'6	90	1'02	72'10	-10'30
Mangalore	29'950	Calm.	2	81'5	73'9	93	..	79'73	-25'91
Calicut	29'947	Calm.	6	85'8	74'5	86	..	72'24	-11'15
Cochin	29'919	N E	M	87'5	74'6	80	..	56'85	-15'34
Bangalore	30'004	W S W	5	80'7	67'9	75	..	14'11	-5'22
Secunderabad	29'837	W	11	85'2	71'3	90	0'15	14'00	-9'85
Masulipatam	29'833	W S W	9	95'2	78'5	90	1'30	18'35	-3'36
Bellary	29'895	W	12	95'3	73'8	67	..	4'20	-1'53
Cuddapah	29'871	N W	..	97'6	73'1	53	0'02	10'13	-5'07
Madras	29'865	S	13	89'2	89'6	76	..	4'84	-10'00
Coimbatore	29'93	S	..	87'8	71'3	88	..	2'86	-2'31
Trichinopoly	29'899	WN W	4	93'1	75'4	65	0'05	9'11	-0'92
Negapatam	29'874	S W	3	91'5	78'2	64	..	2'11	-8'15
Colombo, (24th Sept.)	29'912	S W	10	87'0	75'0	88	..	19'24	-4'27

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H.=1'00 (88'39); E. G. H.=0'95 (71'84); G. T. H.=1'19 (74'22); C. P.=0'97 (71'85).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly in the Indus Valley, briskly at Raipur and slowly at Karachi, Ajmere, Sholapur, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and at most stations in the Madras Presidency, while elsewhere it has decreased. The fall has been very rapid at Nagpur, brisk to rapid at Hoshangabad and Amraoti, and moderate to slight in other places. Readings are very low at Nagpur and continue to be very high in Mysore and probably in Ceylon. The bario gradients are steep in the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India, the North-West Provinces, at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency and also over a portion of the Bombay Presidency, while elsewhere they are slight. The isobars indicate that the storm centre which lay yesterday somewhere to the southwards of Nagpur or Raipur is central over Nagpur to-day. Winds over the greater part of the country are cyclonic, but on the West Coast they are very variable. The force has been strong at Nagpur and Amraoti and moderate to fresh at Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras, Karachi and Allahabad. This morning a wind velocity of 22 miles an hour is reported from Nagpur, 18 from Amraoti, 16 from Allahabad, 14 from Secunderabad and Bellary, 12 from Indore, Malegaon and Karachi, and 10 from Deesa and Khandwa. The maximum temperature variations are generally small except at Sholapur, Bellary, Bangalore, Karachi, Ajmere and Deesa (3° to 6° above the mean) and in the Berar, the Central Provinces and at Madras, Allahabad, Delhi and Agra (about 4° to 9° below the mean). The highest maximum was 103° at Jacobabad. Nights are moderately hot for the time of year in almost all places, especially in Central India, Gujarat and the Indus Valley. The lowest temperature registered last night was 67° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased largely at Amraoti, Masulipatam and Secunderabad, but has changed by small amounts only in other places. The skies are overcast in Berar, the Central and North-west Provinces, the Bombay Presidency and also at Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary, and in almost all other districts also they are partially clouded. Rain has fallen in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Presidency (except at Poona and Belgaum) and also at Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Indore, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Jhansi and Agra. The principal falls are 3'59" at Nagpur, 2'83" at Amraoti, 1'50" at Jhansi, 1'45" at Jabulpur, 1'30" at Masulipatam, 1'05" at Karwar and 1'02" at Sholapur. The gradient off the Malabar Coast has increased slightly but that between Bombay and Karwar is nearly double its average strength, hence while little or no rain is likely on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay Presidency conditions are such as indicate the probability of heavy rain. The storm is of considerable intensity and showe a slow tendency to move westwards into Berar, where the barometer is falling briskly to rapidly. As the gradients are steep, strong squally winds, accompanied by heavy rain, are probable in Berar and the Central Provinces. The abnormal high pressure area which lay over Delhi and Agra yesterday has moved westwards over the Indus Valley. It is very likely that, as the storm moves westwards, the rainfall on the North Konkan Coast will increase, and as heavy rain is falling in Berar, there is every likelihood of floods in Tapti river. The weather on and off the North Konkan, the Cutch and Kathiawar Coasts, as well as in Gujarat and over the greater part of the Arabian Sea is very unsettled, and there is every probability of heavy rain and an increase of wind velocity there.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

The barometer has fallen in the Central Provinces, North-West Provinces, and north Bombay and risen elsewhere. It has fallen at Nagpur and exceeds one-tenth in the centre depression over that station. The gradients and steep and strong cyclonic winds prevail around the storm on West Coast. The directions are variable also in Punjab. The temperature has risen in North-West India and in parts of Madras and fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature is below normal except Guzrat, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras. Rain is general in Burma, Bengal, and Central parts of the country and head of Peninsular, elsewhere weather is showery; amounts are very heavy in the Central Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 24th September, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29'793
Temperature of the Air	79'4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77'7
Dew Point	76'7
Relative humidity of Air	'887
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9'6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81'5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77'0
General Directions of Wind*	W, N, SE, WSW, W, WNW, ESE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	165
Fall of Rain	1'60
Total fall during month	18'35
„ year	71'95
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th September	0'58

* From midnight to midnight.

CALENDAR.—SEPT. & OCT. 1891.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon .... October 3rd, 5h. 49'2m. a.m.
First Quarter.... „ 11th, 3h. 48'1m. a.m.
Full Moon .... „ 17th, 6h. 38'3m. p.m.
Last Quarter .... „ 24th, 6h. 47'5m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise. H. M.	Sunset. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 26	Cricket: Y. M. C. A. vs Frere C. C. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Secunderabad at Bombay. Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Gaiety Theatre: "Lights O'London," 9-15 p.m. Bombay Native Dispensary Meeting, 4-30 p.m. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Mirzapore.	5 50	5 53	6 2m 5 29 a	— 0 54 a
Sun. 27	18th Sunday after Trinity. English Mail expected per s. s. Assam.*	5 50	5 52	7 47m 7 42 a	0 32m 2 18 a
Mon. 28	Gaiety Theatre: "Lights O'London," 9-15 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 50	5 51	8 55m 8 59 a	1 53m 3 36 a
Tues. 29	Meetings:— Lukhmidas Khimjee S. and W. Co., 3 p.m. Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m. Khatao Makanjee S. and W. Co., 4-30 p.m. Volkart's United Press Co., 3 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: The "Lights O'London," 9-15 p.m. Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 50	5 50	9 36m 9 48 a	2 51m 3 58 a
Wed. 30	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Manmar Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 11 a.m. Gaiety Theatre: The "Lights O'London," 9-15 p.m. Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 50	5 49	10 10m 10 26 a	3 39m 4 27 a
Oct. Thurs. 1	Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: "The Silver King" 9 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 51	5 49	10 38m 10 57 a	4 18m 4 49 a
Fri. 2	Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 51	5 48	11 5m 11 28 a	4 48m 5 9 a

* Left Aden on Tuesday at 8 a.m.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SUN, GLARE, & DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable, from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, Brooches, Bracelets, Lockets, Diamond Rings, Watch Guards, Set of Buttons, &c., &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

DEWJEE GANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Make and kept ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

ON VIEW.—The late Mr. J. H. TODD'S valuable furniture, platedware, glass and crockery, gun, rifle, victoria, horses, &c. to be sold by order of the Administrator General at CRAWFORD and Co's Rooms on TUESDAY, 29th September, at 1 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. GARRICK'S valuable furniture, piano, bicycle, gold watch, portable house, &c., at Maria Hill, Mazagon, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction, TO-DAY, a powerful White ARAB, 15 hands high and about 6 years old. Perfectly quiet in harness, fast and showy, suitable for Landau.

CHOCOLATE NOUGATS and many other Chocolate preparations just unpacked. Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per lb. Special terms to Merchants—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

WANTED, TWO CLERKS, on the Temporary Establishment, pay Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply by letter to the Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works, Secretariat.

WANTED, by a leading Daily in India, a thoroughly competent REPORTER, knowledge of shorthand preferred. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications, state experience and enclose copies of testimonials to "REGLET," care of this Paper.

WANTED by examined BANDMASTER situation in Native Regiment. Apply to "J. B." care of Postmaster at Bosawall.

TO LET.—Three very desirable BUNGALOWS, on Parell Hill, opposite to Government House, commanding a Panorama view of all round Bombay. Rents moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO LET—BELMONT, Parli Hill, Bandora. Beautifully situated. Every convenience. Rent moderate. Apply on the PREMISES.

TO LET, from November 1st, commodious, conveniently situated BUNGALOW in Colaba. Rent moderate. Address "W," care of this Paper.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gent as well as the Married Couples.

LANOULI HOTEL is situated on the healthiest site and open to breeze, and is within 5 minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and under the excellent management. Every attention is paid to Boarders and Visitors. Comfort, cleanliness and civility combined. The Hotel has been redecorated and refurnished.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

FOR BALLS AND BANQUETS.—We are specially importing an inexpensive Champagne, Vin Royal (Rs. 35 per doz.)—It is the cheapest brand in India—quality considered. To Messes and Clubs we send a sample bottle free. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, and Consulting Physicians. Economical arrangement. Attendance from 11 A. M. to 6 P.M. daily except Sundays, Consultation gratis. Medicine charges very moderate, far below competition. (25 years established) 30, Meadow Street, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

A. R. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS DISEASES, have received Testimonials from Three Physicians to Her Majesty the Queen, and the leading Physicians of nine London Hospitals, including over Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, LOSS OF MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, Physician to Her Majesty the Queen, says:—"PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full List & Particulars see New Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: Natural Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," post free from

Pulvermacher's Galvanic Establishment

194, Regent Street, London, W.

[ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

MYOPIA.

NEAR-SIGHTED OR SHORT-SIGHTED Persons readily appreciate the advantage of wearing Glasses which give them clear Vision for distant objects that would be shadowy or invisible to their unassisted Eyes; but the Vision of the Myopic Eye is generally abnormally acute for minute objects when brought sufficiently close to them, so that the same Persons are less ready to recognize the necessity of correcting the refraction for near objects too.

This necessity does not indeed arise in low degrees of Myopia, but when minute objects, such as small types, cannot be distinctly seen in a good light at the distance of a foot, Glasses are imperatively required for reading, in order to remove the causes that must otherwise operate to increase the defect.

It seldom happens, however, that the same Glasses are useful for correcting both distant and near Vision, and of the two the necessity for correcting the distant Vision is the more urgent, or it may rather be said that one is essentially necessary and the other convenient and desirable.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND LONDON.

ALL our BILLIARD CUES are thoroughly seasoned in India and we have a stock exceeding one thousand to select from.—Champion Cues Rs. 15; 4 Spliced Cues Rs. 10; 2 Spliced Cues Rs. 7-8; Ash Cues Rs. 5 each.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,

OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES

FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hy draulic Cotton Presse Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000 I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BOATS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder Basin:—

One converted life boat, single handed sailing, English mahogany built, complete with new sails.

One 26 feet flat bottom punt, fitted with centre board, and built for shooting.

One single handed centre board sailing punt, very sharp and quick.

The above boats belong to H. P. Kennedy, Esq., Engineer.

The above is on view at the Apollo Bunder Basin.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLENS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, and Thursday, the 1st October, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell, at their Auction Rooms, by Public Auction, a consignment of 3 cases woollen, consisting of black and blue worsted coating, striped and checked tweed, various kinds of meltons, black and coloured trouserings, broad cloth, pilot naps, &c., &c.

Each piece measures only 10 to 15 yards, and will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

The above include a great variety of cloths suitable for Gent's coats and pants.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 26, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25.

OUR weekly trade review on the present occasion embraces an extra day owing to the post-monsoon arrangement by which the mail steamer now leaves a day later, on Saturdays. Since the resumption of business after the holidays there has been no sign of increased activity in any direction. Cotton has been taken to only a small extent by the local Mills, and shippers have made very few purchases. The prospects of the growing crop of this staple are unsatisfactory in Bengal; but generally favourable in the Oomrawuttee districts and at Broach; and improved in the Dhollera circle. Wheat and seeds have been in small or moderate request for export, in quiet or steady markets, with but little movement in rates. Exchange has been weak and drooping on the whole, and quotations this evening are 1-32d. lower for Bank Paper, and 1-16 for Credits than they stood at on the eve of last mail day. Government Paper is ½ per cent. lower for Fours. Freights are weak, with little enquiry for tonnage in any position. There has been no improvement in the demand for Imports; but prices of staple Manchester goods have been generally well maintained.

MONEY.—A week of which holidays took up more than half, left little room for movement in Money; but the Presidency Bank's Statement of affairs, made up to last Saturday afternoon, showed that the current had been still running to plethora, the cash balance having increased to 364½ lakhs, making it greater, by 8½ lakhs, than it had been at the close of the previous week, the increase shown the week before having been to about the same extent. In the period under review there had again been a considerable addition to Private Deposits, and Loans had increased materially; but instead of the sensible increase in Bills Discounted, disclosed by the previous Return, a slight decrease had taken place, so that the falling off in the trade demand was some two lakhs greater than that shown in the previous statement at 12½ lakhs; but was partly counterbalanced by a decrease in Government Deposits at the Head Office. No change was made in the Bank's rates yesterday, and 2 per cent. is still the minimum; but money is becoming less easy at the sister Presidency, a telegram from Calcutta announcing an advance of one per cent. in the Bank of Bengals rates, making the minimum 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE reopened last Friday after the holidays at a decline of 1-16d. from the previous Monday's closing rates, demand having been quoted at 1s. 5 1-16d. and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5¼d. and a little business was done at these rates; but Calcutta coming steady, were advanced 1-32d. and remained steady to the close, 1s. 5 1-16 for Telegraphic and 1s. 5 3-32d. for Demand having been available for this mail. A moderate amount of Merchants' Bills were placed, chiefly for September-October delivery. The market opened with a quiet feeling on Monday, Bank remittance having been quoted a shade lower than the previous evening's rates at 1s. 5 1-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 5 1-32d. for Telegraphic, but with Credits still called 1s. 5 9-32d. There was, however scarcely any fresh business done, and the market closed quiet without any further change. On Monday, the market was steady at opening, but became quiet and irregular thereafter. A fair amount of Bank remittance was done at 1s. 5 1-16d. for Telegraphic for near transfer, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for the end of October, and at 1s. 5 3-32d for Demand for the mail, which rates, however, were not available at the close. Credits were weak at 1s. 5 9-32d., scarcely anything having come out to test the market. Bank Demand, for January delivery, was quoted at 1s. 5 3-16d, and Credit at 1s. 5 7-16d. The line was quiet but steady on Tuesday at previous quotations with a very moderate business passing thereat. Forward Telegraphic was quoted at 1s. 1-16d. for October transfer, at 1s. 5-32d. for January, and 1s. 5-3-16d for February; and three months' sight Credits, for the early months of next year, at 1s. 5 7-16d. On Wednesday the market was quiet during the day, and closed in the evening with a slightly easer feeling. A moderate amount of Bank Remittance was done, but private Bills were as scarce as ever. Yesterday the market opened with an attempt at a steadier feeling, but few Mercantile Bills coming out, the feeling ultimately became quieter, Bank Paper was taken to a small extent at 1s. 5 3-32d. for Demand; but this rate was somewhat doubtful at the close and forward rates closed weaker say, probably, 1s. 5 5-32d. for Bank Demand for January delivery. The market has scarcely changed to-day, although 1s. 5⅛d. for Bank Demand was available for a time, and 1s. 5 3-32d. might possibly have been had at the close. Private Bills have continued very scarce. Forward Telegraphic, for March-May transfer, have been quoted at 1s. 5 3-16d; ready rates closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 5 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Do.	3	months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Do.	4	do.	1s. 5 7-32d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 5 9-32d.	"
Credits	3	do.	1s. 5 9-32d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 5 19-16d.	"
Documents	3	do.	1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 5 15-32d.	"
Francs	3	do.	182¼	"
Do.	6	do.	183½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady last Friday with little or no change in rates for Fours from those which ruled immediately before the late holidays. There were buyers for Money at 107⅞, while, for the two amounts, 107¾ for this month's settlement, and 107½ for the end of October account were the closing quotations. On Monday there was a strong market, and rates for Fours advanced 1-16 per cent., both for Money and Account, leaving off at 107 15-16 for cash, 107 13-16 for this month's Settlement, and 107 9-16 for the end of October, with buyers at the rates, business having been done thereat in all positions. On Monday, the market was steady all day at Saturday's closing quotations for Fours for cash and the end of this month; but the rate for the October account hardened to 107⅝, into buyers of the quoted prices in all positions. The feeling was very firm on Tuesday, and the previous evening's rates for Fours were maintained, but no further advance took place. Closing quotations having been 107 15-16 for cash, 107 13-16 for this month's settlement, and 107⅝ for the October account. On Wednesday the market was weak, and a decline of 1-16 per cent. was established in Fours both for Money and account, closing quotations having been 107⅞ for cash, 107 13-16 for the next setting day on the 30th instant, and 107 9-16 for the October amount. Yesterday the market fluctuated a good deal and many bargains were looked at various rates. The feeling was weak and drooping, and a heavy drop in rates for Fours took place, 107¼ having been quoted for Money and the coming Settlement, and 107½ for the October account; but before the close some recovery take place, and ⅛ per cent. above those rates was named. There has been some further recovery in the price of Four per Cents to-day, and quotations at one time stood at 107¾ for cash, 107 11-16 for the Settlement, and 107⅝ for the October account; but at closing, 1-16 per cent. lower was quoted. 106 has remained the nominal note for 4½ per Cents.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ higher; 112¾ Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. lower at 104½.

SHARES.—The improved feeling which set in lately with regard to Cotton Mill Scrip has continued, and during the past week the shares of most Mills have moved up considerably. In Cotton Press shares also there has been an improvement in several cases. Compared with our quotations for a week ago, we note advance of Rs. 40 in James Greaves, and Ripon Mill shares; of Rs. 35 in Empress, and Queen; of Rs. 30 each in Colaba Land and Mill, Howard and Bullough, Oriental, and Sholapore; of Rs. 25 in Star of India; of Rs. 20 in Hindustan, and Luckmidas; of Rs. 15 each in Coorla David, and Imperial; of Rs. 10 each in Framji Petit, Khatao Mucconji, Morarji Gokuldas, Presidency and Western India; of Rs. 5 in Bombay Cotton; of Rs. 2½ in Swadesbi; and of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian. New Great Eastern, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 20; and Maneckji Petit and Jeoraz Balloo Rs. 5 each. In Presses, Munmar, New Berar, Prince of Wales, and Volkarts are all Rs. 10 higher; Mofussil advanced Rs. 5; and New Indian, Rs. 1½. In Miscellaneous shares, Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 15; Badham Pile Rs. 5; and Bombay Ice Rs. 2. In Banks, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher; Bank of Bengal are lower to the same extent.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been but a poor enquiry for staple *Grey Goods* during the past week on account of the state of the up-country markets; but rates here have been well-supported in view of the steadiness in Manchester. Stocks on the spot are increasing; but dealers refuse to make any concession in rates; and a better demand is expected to set in after 10 days. *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red* and *Printed* goods, as well as *Local* goods have remained without change in position or price this week. The estimated clearances of *Imported* goods is about 1,500 packages only; those of *Local* goods about 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been done in *Imported Twist* in a quiet market; and prices of all descriptions are unchanged. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* at Hongkong for the week ending last Monday were 8,000 bales, and at Shanghai 9,800 bales, at the previous week's Exchange of Rs. 221½, and with rates for 10s. one dollar up. Here matters are improving daily, and a large business has been passing at hardening rates, the week's Sales being put down at about 16,000 bales. The balance of Stock is very small; and the market left off this evening active and advancing at the following official quotations.

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule,	As. 3¾	to	4	per lb.
"	... " 8s	" 4	"	4¼	"
"	... " 10s	" 4¼	"	5	"
"	... " 12s	" 4½	"	5	"
"	... " 16s	" 5¼	"	5 7-16	"
"	... " 20s	" 5¼	"	5¾	"
"	... " 24s	" 6	"	6¼	"
"	... " 30s	" 6¾	"	7	"
"	... " 40s	" 8	"	8¼	"

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* on the basis of previous rates in each case, the former market having been quiet in tone, and the latter steady. *Iron* is unchanged in value for all descriptions, and the market is quiet, the week's transactions having been upon a small scale.

COAL is firm, sales have been made during the week of Powell's Duffryn, and Davison's West Hartley, for October-November and November-December shipment, at Rs. 14¾ and Rs. 14 per ton, respectively; and sellers are now asking half a rupee per ton more than those rates. The Bunder Stock is still heavy.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market for this staple was firm, with a moderate business passing on last mail day, and prices generally were Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher; but the week closed with nothing whatever doing for export, and only a moderate business passing for the Mills; the feeling, however, keeping steady at previous rates. During the present week, purchases by local consumers have been upon a small scale, while shippers have taken only a few hundred bales daily, but the tone of the market has been steady throughout. The Mills have taken altogether about 7,000 bales from stock, made up mainly of Oomra descriptions, Dhollera growths, Compta Ginned, and Tinnevelly; while exporters have bought some 2,000 bales consisting of Oomra, varieties, Dhollera, Westerns, and Bengals. The Market closed steady this evening with prices on about a level with those which ruled a week ago.

Except in the Bellary and Hubli districts, where it was much needed, and at Barsee, where enough had fallen for a time, rain fell over the whole of the Cotton area during the latter part of last week, the heaviest fall (ranging from 3¼ inches at Wadwan to 2¼ inches at Kurumgaum) having been in the Dhollera circle, where it was generally needed, and where its advent has much improved the prospects of the crop. At Broach also (where the fall had already been excessive) nearly three inches more were registered, but the plants were still reported to be flourishing. In the Bengal circle the fall was light, not quite reaching half an inch at Beawar, which district had most, and where more was needed; and the position of the crop was unchanged; the plants suffering from too much rain at Delhi and Cawnpore, but flourishing at Agra. In the Oomra circle generally the fall had also been comparatively light, and the Cotton plants continued to flourish, being in flower at Oomrawattee, Barsee, Dhulia, and Julgaum; but in the Nagpore district, where 3¼ inches had further fallen, increasing the excess, a break in weather was needed, some damage having already been done to the plants.

The official telegraphic reports made known yesterday advised but little change in the position of the growing crop. Since the beginning of the week there had been a further considerable rainfall at Nagpore and Delhi, and in both districts the plants were suffering from too much moisture; but in other districts of the Oomra, and Bengal circles there had been little or no more rain, and not half an inch in any part of the Dhollera circle; and in this and the Oomra circle the plants were flourishing as they also were at Broach, in seasonable weather. No improvement was reported from Bellary or Hubli, where rain was still much needed.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 166	=3 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 152	=3⅜d.
Do. Good	" 146	=3¼d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 175	=3¾d.
Do. Good do.	" 164	=3⅝d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 167	=3 11-16d.
Do. Good	" 157	=3½d.
Broach, Fine	" 200	=4⅜d.
Do. Good	" 181	=4 1-16d.
Belatee, Fine	" 168	=3 23-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 155	=3 7-16d.
Do. Good	" 146	=3¼d.
Dhollera, Fine	" 188	=4⅛d.
Do. Fully Good	" 175	=3¾d.
Do. Good	" 166	=3 11-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 168	=3 23-32d.
Westerns, Good	" 161	=3 9-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For nine days	3,874	4,777	5,454
From 1st Jan. to 24th Sept.	1,814,356	1,888,996	1,679,666
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For nine days	6,000	901	2,103
From 1st Jan. to 24th Sept.	982,362	1,371,676	1,205,051
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For nine days	6,712	1,426	....
From 1st Jan. to 24th Sept.	123,799	60,075	28,029

WHEAT has been steady in tone, but with only a small, or at most a moderate business doing for export since last Thursday and on the basis of previous rates until yesterday, when prices were put up half an anna per cwt. for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—A decline of half an anna in the price of *Linseed* took place last Friday; and the week closed with a quiet feeling in the market, but no further change in price. Since then, the tone of the market generally has been steadier, and the slight decline in the value of *Linseed* has been recovered; but not more than a moderate business has been done on any day, and rates have otherwise shown no movement. We quote this evening:—

Linseed... ... Rs. 6-11-0 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore " 7-8-0 to " 7-10-0 "
Do. Red do. " 7-10-0 to " 6-14-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for nine days	144,364	50,950	42,129
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th Sept.	11,956,382	4,938,773	5,102,726
Linseed for nine days	31,247	20,602	15,126
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th Sept.	4,371,496	2,082,937	1,767,693
Rapeseed for nine days	15,792	537	32,704
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th Sept.	1,343,368	887,853	1,836,576
Gingelly seed for nine days	366	2,251	1,929
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th Sept.	972,468	686,543	658,861

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for nine days	221,613	34,060	97,572
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th Sept.	10,490,207	3,898,568	4,653,232
Linseed for nine days	116,206	91,105	24,924
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th Sept.	4,090,088	1,872,264	1,828,490
Rapeseed for nine days	52,790	18,893	23,741
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th Sept.	1,216,386	690,244	1,774,294
Gingelly seed for nine days	1,341	5,560	1,168
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th Sept.	1,025,923	843,222	705,113

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th September, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.		Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	11	20	a.m.	20	41
Teheran	25	1	32	p.m.	1	22
Suez	25	2	50	p.m.	..	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 25th September, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	30	..	5
" Kurrachee	..	17	..	2
" Madras	..	16	..	1

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLERY—September 14, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major J A Clery, Medical Staff, of a son.
LAVELLE—September 23, at Madras, the wife of David J Lavelle, Gold Fields of Mysore, Limited, Colar, of a daughter.
TURNBULL—September 22, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Mr Stewart R Turnbull, of a daughter.
VAUGHAN—September 12, at Almora, Kumaon, the wife of R E Vaughan, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1891.

IT turns out to be true that, as we mentioned on Wednesday, the defendants in the *Bangobasi* case have sent in a petition to the Government of Bengal, acknowledging their error in publishing the articles complained of, and asking Government to forego further proceedings against them. The petition, the substance of which we print elsewhere, is appropriately contrite in tone, and we fancy will be an unpleasant surprise to commentators on the case who have contended that Government have foolishly gone out of their way in instituting the prosecution. It has this further importance that it is endorsed by the recently formed Native Press Association, whose deprecation of the *Bangobasi's* method of criticism is so unreserved that if the members act up to it the first effect of the prosecution should be a marked change in the tone of Bengali journalism. The Government have done well in accepting a frank confession of wrong doing thus endorsed by the very class to whom it was necessary to convey a warning. In suggesting the other day that Government could not do better than comply with the petition we remarked that a frank admission of the transgression by the accused party would be as effective as the verdict of a jury, and would do quite as much to keep writers of this class within the limits of a reasonable and healthy liberty of criticism. This seems to be the view that Government have arrived at, and they may look upon the course that events have taken as emphatically vindicating their course of action. It will not do for any one now to say that the prosecution was a mistake. A more unreserved admission of the necessity of the proceedings could not have been given than that which is conveyed in the petition and the memorial; and this, coupled with the fact that seven out of nine of the jury were for a conviction will to all intents and purposes establish the principle upon which Government sought for a plain declaration—the principle, namely, that section 124*a* of the Penal Code does provide a restraint upon the propagation of dangerously mendacious attacks upon the administration. The cool assumption that Bengali journalists are at liberty to write what they like, irrespective of truth or of the influence that their writings might have upon an ignorant and excitable public—that something called freedom of the press is a right inherent at all times in every community, an integral part of the *jus naturale*, in fact, which neither law nor policy may be permitted to fetter—all this, we suppose, has been heard the last of for some time to come; and it will surprise some wild commentators on the case in England whose opinions have been sent out to India for our edification when they learn how completely this position has been abandoned by the very class in whose interests it was taken up. The Chief Justice and seven out of nine of the jury put upon section 124*a* precisely the interpretation that was placed upon it by the Government, and now the same view has been placed on record, first by the defendants, with the accompaniment of an appropriate contrition, then by the native journalists of Bengal, for whose liberties an ill-informed Radical press at home was raising some quite unnecessary protests, and lastly by the British Indian Association in which, it is needless to say, no Englishman is included. The *Bangobasi* people and their local friends and advisers may be congratulated upon having [illegible] in which their friends at home were utterly wanting. The same good sense which prompted them to admit that they were wrong will, it may be believed, restrain other Bengali journalists in the future, and will help them to recognize that no one wishes to curtail their liberty of criticism, so long as it is exercised in good faith, and with due regard to the fact that the Queen's Government in India must be carried on. This elemental truth is unaccountably forgotten by English journalists, who say that the *Bangobasi* has not hit Lord Lansdowne half as hard as Lord Salisbury is hit any day of the week by his political opponents. That may be so, but the difference between the two cases is this, that if Lord Salisbury's administration is discredited an administration competent to take its place could be found in twenty-four hours. Obviously the same thing could not be said of India, even if Mr. Allan Hume and Mr. Seymour Keay were on the spot. It ought not to be necessary to say that the case leaves the press of India with liberty abundant enough to permit it to fulfil its functions without hindrance. The fact that for twenty-one years the Government did not find it necessary to use their powers under section 124*a* is a sufficient proof of the largeness of the liberty permitted to Indian journalists, and if the good sense which has inspired the defendants and their advisers in their recent action has not been exhausted in the effort to escape from a hazardous position another twenty-one years or more will pass before occasion arises for again putting it in operation. The Government of India perhaps give a superfluous assurance when they say that honest and independent criticism, however mistaken or even hostile, has nothing to fear from the law so long as it is put forward in good faith and does not attempt to stir up hatred of the Government. But the occasion was not inappropriate for reminding the native press that they enjoy a liberty larger even than that enjoyed under European Governments resting on universal suffrage. They will not be the more likely to misuse their liberty for the knowledge that the law as it stands may any day be used in restraint of an abuse of it. To men of good will and good sense the knowledge will not be irksome, and they will readily embrace the invitation held out in the Government of India letter to offer criticism which, so far as it is well informed, is welcomed "as a valuable auxiliary in the good Government of the country." The most Liberal Viceroy that India has ever had could not have addressed a more generous message to the native press, and we are confident that it will be received in the spirit in which it has been sent.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, of Calcutta, contributes to the September number of the *Nineteenth Century* a most interesting article on the Real Status of Women in Islam. The article is, in the first place, a rejoinder to Mrs. Reichardt's article on Mahomedan women, in the June number of the same review. The writer appropriately remarks on the injustice of condemning the Islamic system as a curse on the ground of a certain number of scandalous stories, such as might as easily be collected in a Christian as in a Mahomedan country. We must, however, remark in passing that he is himself guilty of the same breach of justice when he refers to the death of Hypatia, and the individual opinions of Tertullian and Chrysostom on the subject of women as showing that Christianity did little or nothing to improve the position of the weaker sex. But leaving invidious comparisons aside let us consider Mr. Justice Ameer Ali's opinions on the position assigned to women in Islam, a subject on which he is entitled to pronounce with authority. They will be found to be entirely opposed to the popular beliefs on the subject generally prevalent in Europe. If popular opinion in England has advanced beyond the crude idea of Hood's seamstress that in Mahomedan countries "woman has never a soul to save," it is still generally believed that Mahomed instituted polygamy, confined women to the seclusion of the Harem, and allowed his followers unlimited concubinage. Sir William Muir regards polygamy, concubinage and arbitrary divorce as essential features in Mahomed's teaching, and also the institution of the veil, by which, he tell us, "the Moslem lady must be shrouded from the eye of man for all time to come." To one accustomed to hear such judgments on Mahomedanism pronounced without contradiction it is rather startling to find it asserted by a learned Mahomedan that the Prophet "practically forbade polygamy and concubinage, and placed women on a pedestal hardly approached (say what fanatics may) up to that time"; and that "to suppose for a moment that he ever allowed and enjoined the seclusion of women is wholly opposed to the spirit of his reform." Yet these are the positions which Mr. Ameer Ali attempts to establish, and to a large extent succeeds in establishing, in his very interesting article.

Mr. Ameer Ali does not take the trouble to defend his religion against the absurd charge of denying to woman a soul to be saved. Even the unsympathetic account of Islam published under the auspices of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge quotes the text of the Koran, which declares that "God will lead the believers of both sexes to the gardens of delight." When the prophet said "Paradise is at the feet of the mother," he signified that filial love for a mother is the highest manifestation of piety, and showed the high regard in which he held the female sex. Mr. Ameer Ali makes it clear that, besides this general expression of great reverence, there are to be found in the teaching of Mahomed many practical provisions tending to raise the status of women. "Mahomed," he tells us, "secured to women rights which they had not before possessed, and placed them on a footing of perfect equality with men in the exercise of all legal powers and functions." Polygamy, which had before been unlimited, he restricted by prohibiting his followers from having more than four wives. We are reminded that this restriction to four wives must not be regarded as an exhortation to polygamy, and that it has never been so regarded in Mahomedan countries. In India more than 95 per cent. of the Moslems are monogamists, and, according to Colonel Macgregor, the proportion is still higher in Persia. Indeed, it appears, that according to early Mahomedan doctors the developed Koranic laws actually inculcated monogamy. According to one text in the Koran, which is somehow not quoted by Mr. Ameer Ali, it would appear that Mahomed himself expressly even exhorted his followers to monogamy. "Marry those who are single among you" we read in Sale's translation of the twenty-fourth Sura; and the translator's note tells us that the word "single" includes the unmarried of either sex. As regards facility of divorce, which is generally regarded as one of the crying evils of Mahomedanism, Mr. Ameer Ali's evidence is clear and decisive. Among the twenty-two millions of Mussulmans in Bengal he knows only of half a dozen divorce cases within the space of twenty-five years among the respectable classes. The texts in the Koran bearing on the question of the seclusion of women are few, and not very distinct. The practice, Mr. Ameer Ali remarks, existed in ancient Greece and Persia long before the Mahomedan era, and is by no means a Mahomedan institution. Mahomed, distressed by the terrible depravity prevalent in his time among the Meccans, may have recommended the observance of a certain amount of privacy as the most effective step suited to the age and people to stamp out the evil. But he never intended that, as Sir William Muir seems to suppose, his recommendation should be petrified into a hard-and-fast rule for all ages and all peoples. That Mahomed did not ordain strict seclusion is shown by the large amount of freedom that was allowed to the female members of his own family, to his wife Ayesha who commanded her own troops at the "Battle of the Camel," to his daughter Fatima, who took an active part in the discussions about the succession to the Caliphate, and to his granddaughter Lainab, who by her indomitable spirit awed the ferocious soldiery of Yezid. That the same freedom was given to women during the early centuries of Islam is shown by the many eminent women who grace its history almost until the extinction of the Saracenic empire in the East.

From all this it appears evident that, among the Mahomedans as among the Hindus, the progressive party, the members of which are stigmatised as religious and social innovators, are in reality far more conservative than their opponents. Liberal Mahomedans can quote the Koran in support of their views just as liberal Hindus quote their ancient Shastras, to show that the so-called conservatives are struggling to preserve not original doctrines but later accretions and corruptions. It may be admitted that in some particulars Mr. Ameer Ali has overstated his case. Having a bias in favour of female emancipation and progress, he is naturally inclined to give doubtful verses of the Koran the interpretation that best suits his own views on this subject. In the matter of polygamy he directs our attention rather to the text of the Koran than to the encouragement given to polygamy by the Prophet's own practice, while to show the freedom from restraint enjoyed by women in early Islam, he looks to the conduct of the Prophet's own family rather than to the text of the Koran, which gives less distinct support to his view. However, even the verses of the Koran on which the Mahomedan custom of seclusion is founded is far from being sufficient to justify the stringency of modern practice. They simply enjoin women to "throw their veils over their bosoms," and not to take off their outer garments in the presence of any men except their nearest relations. To what extravagant lengths the purdah system based on these very moderate injunctions is carried out in India may be illustrated by a recent Hyderabad case, in which Nawab Mahomed Askari Khan, being asked by Mr. Inverarity whether purdah ladies ever drove out for exercise, replied "No they never drive out for exercise or for pleasure." With regard to concubinage we think that Mr. Ameer Ali gives too partial a view of the Prophet's teaching. The text he quotes from the fourth Sura forbidding concubinage is directly opposed to another text in the seventieth Sura, which he ought surely not to have left out of consideration. The text we refer to, unless wrongly translated by Sale, distinctly lays down that concubinage does not exclude the believer from "dwelling amidst gardens highly honoured," *i.e.*, from admission to Paradise. Nevertheless even after making all possible deductions from Mr. Ameer Ali's conclusions, the fact remains that he succeeds in showing the system of Islam as originally constituted to have been much more liberal in its attitude to women than is commonly supposed, and that the strict seclusion imposed upon women by modern Mahomedans laying claim to the strictest orthodoxy is neither in accordance with the teaching nor with the practice of the founder of their faith.

IN view of the frequently reiterated assertion that in recent years there has been large increase of taxation in Bombay, it may be of interest to show the result of an examination of figures bearing on this question. Turning to the administration report for the year 1883-84, it will be found that the Municipality eight years ago levied rates and taxes amounting to twenty-six lakhs, minus exactly five hundred and one rupees. That amount was thus made up: the consolidated rate at 8 per cent. yielded rather less than ten lakhs, of which half a lakh was paid by Government; the wheel-tax somewhat more than two and a half lakhs; town duties upwards of six and a half lakhs; water-rate nearly five and a half lakhs; the halalcore cess nearly two and half. The accounts of the year 1889-90 show that the following taxes were then levied:—the general tax, which has taken the place of the consolidated rate, showed an increase of half per cent. and yielded sixteen lakhs and sixty-one thousand rupees, the Government still contributing a half lakh, a sum, which is now admitted to have been inadequate. The wheel-tax gave three-lakhs and twelve thousand; town duties six lakhs and sixty-seven thousand; water rate, ten lakhs and seventy-eight thousand, halalcore cess four lakhs and seventy-four thousand, yielding within six thousand rupees of forty-two lakhs. The increase, as compared to the year 1883-84, comes to about sixteen lakhs. The water-rate and the halalcore cess, which appear in each list, cannot be regarded as taxation, but as payment for services rendered, and these items show by far the largest proportion of the aggregate increase. The real taxation has been relatively smaller. The general tax shows an increment of half per cent. The wheel tax gave an actual decrease in the incidence, the highest rate on vehicles, which was Rs. 7-8-0 in 1883-84, having been reduced to rupees five and the lowest from rupees four to rupees two. The highest rate for horses was raised from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 6-0-0, for the lowest was reduced from Rs. 3-12 to one rupee. Under the town duties the incidence of taxation remained practically stationary. A light tax on flour, which did not exist in 1883-84, was collected in 1889-90, for on the other hand the grain tax, which was four annas per candy in 1883-84, was only two annas per candy in 1889-90. There is a trifling change in the mode of assessing the rate on sugar, which may or may not have affected the incidence; but the rates on all other commodities were the same in the two years. These figures bear testimony to the fact that the increase of income in the last few years was not to any appreciable measure due to enhanced taxation. The water and halalcore rates are consideration for value received, and necessarily increase with an improvement in quantity or quality. The halalcore cess remains unaltered at three per cent. between 1883 and 1889 and the water-rate, though it has increased considerably for owners of large property, only increased by one-half per cent. for the owners of small property. On the whole there is good ground for the conclusion that of the increase of revenue, amounting to sixteen lakhs beteewn 1884 and 1890, three-fourths are due to the growth of population and wealth—shall we say the unarmed increment of the City?—and only one-fourth to the increase of rates and taxes.

THE total cost of the City Police Force, when the strength of that body is raised, as now contemplated, will just fall short of seven lakhs, the exact figures being 6,91,694 per annum. From this amount must be deducted Rs. 67,000 paid by private persons for *ramosees*, leaving six lakhs and a quarter as the cost of the Police proper. Under the present arrangement the Municipality pays Rs. 2,68,000: the Port Trust contributing, rather against the grain, the Rs. 34,000. The question is—what proportion of the cost of the Police, now shortly to be augmented, should be borne by Government, the Municipality, the Port Trust, and the University. All four of these contributaries will, no doubt, make out a strong case for exemption from any increase of contributions, already heavy; and in the nature of things likely to increase as time goes on. We must dismiss as unworthy of credence the suggestion that the Government contemplate, or ever did contemplate, the withdrawal of the ninety thousand rupees which have hitherto been paid by them—a sum which, it is stated, has been in point of fact exceeded in late years by successive increments, until the Government pays nearly two lakhs towards the cost of police. When the burden is to be increased it is only equitable that Government shall bear their share of the enhancement. The Municipal Act, which gives to the Government the right to fix the strength of the Police Force of the City, also confers on Government the duty of fixing the proportion of the cost which is to be borne by the Municipality and the Government, respectively. What shall be the proportion? It may, and ought to, be half; it may be fixed at one-third, or at one-fourth. Many considerations founded on set offs and operative understandings, will have to be weighed before fixing the proportion. Seeing that the city has been obliged by force of circumstances to undertake almost simultaneously great works, involving heavy outlay, in its aggregate amounting to some crores, there is a fair claim for consideration and liberal treatment in regard to this and other questions now pending. It is very desirable that the Government, who have the power to fix the strength of the Police force, shall have to bear a full and ample proportion of the cost of future enhancements, so that there may be the strong motive of self-interest to counsel prudence and moderation when sanctioning the Police Budget.

WE learn that the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood whose health has been rather indifferent of late proceeds home on a month's privilege leave, availing himself also of the period of the ensuing vacation.

FROM the 12th to the 18th instant, 3 Europeans, 20 East Indians, 50 Native Christians, 664 Hindus and 123 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 860 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 308. The deaths are thus classified:—182 from cholera, 3 from measles, 205 from fevers, 119 from dysentery, 94 from diarrhœa, and 257 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 112·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 40·2 per 1,000 per annum.

LADY MORLAND left Bombay yesterday by the China and Australian mail steamer for Melbourne, whence she will proceed to England, with her daughter.

ON the evening of the 21st instant, a good shower of rain fell at Chingleput, accompanied by slight thunder. It is hoped, writes a Madras paper, that the rain is an indication of the early setting in of the North-East monsoon.

SENHOR FORJAZ DE SERPA PIMENTAL, Governor of Damaun, retires from the district probably for good. Lieutenant Herculano da Cunha; son of the Governor-General of Goa, will fill the post until a new appointment is made.

THE report of the Local Government on the Madras Indigo crop for the year 1891 is as follows:—"The sowings for the current year are estimated at 108,000 acres against 158,000 acres in the previous year and 246,000 acres, the normal area under the crop. The decrease is due to the unfavourable season. The crop is poor and is urgently in want of rain."

IT is notified that the Secretary of State has decided that the sons of officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, who have elected for continuous service for India, shall be placed, as regards the Queen's India cadetships and the Honorary Queen's India cadetships, on the same footing as sons of officers of the Indian army.

GENERAL BOULANGER has written a letter to the Editor of the *Corriere di Napoli*, in which he says the Franco-Russian Alliance is a necessity for both France and Russia, and does not require the signing of any document. He adds:—"As a European Power, it is necessary for Russia that France should be strong enough, and enjoy sufficient *prestige* to maintain that equilibrium in the West. Moreover, with the slowness of her mobilisation, it is in the highest degree important for Russia to have the support of a military nation, capable of effecting a rapid diversion against Germany, her most serious enemy." He considers that the recent demonstration will have the effect of still further securing peace, in which he continues to believe.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports a suicide by electricity. M. Mercier, an electrican, whose speciality was to attend to patients suffering from nervous disorders by supplying them with galvanic appartus, lately grew very despondent owing to want of money. He had to subsist for a time on the charity of his friends, but resolved to do away with himself, having observed previously to a neighbour that he could not bear his misfortunes. He arranged his electric machines so as to procure a strong current, and then held the wires with his two hands. Death ensued speedily, and the body was found on the floor, the fists of the deceased being clenched, the legs drawn up towards the chest and all the muscles contracted. The victim of self-destruction showed every appearance of having died a painful—if a prompt death.

A COMMISSION, consisting of leading officers in the Chinese Army, has been ordered to proceed to England to study the new magazine rifle, to compare it with the Austrian Mannlicher, to choose the superior weapon, and order a supply of five hundred thousand, the delivery to begin within three months. As China already possesses fifty thousand rifles of the English type, except that the calibre is 43 instead of 315, the choice of the English model is probable. Notwithstanding the temptation offered by such an unprecedented contract, the Lee Company would be unable to deliver that number of rifles of the small calibre in less than nine months, as they would have to construct special machine tools. Hence China must accept the larger calibre, or forego the English type, the Lee Company being under obligation not to duplicate the English calibre. The Chinese Commission are impressed with the importance of re-arming the entire army, as a step necessary to the maintenance of the Empire.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, SEPT. 24.

Replying to the demand of France for the security of her subjects in China, the Chinese Ambassador in Paris has handed to M. Ribot, Minister for Foreign Affairs, a despatch from his Government which says that the authorities are doing everything needful to protect the lives and property of foreign residents. The Northern fleet has been ordered to the scene, and it is hoped that France will await the result of the efforts made by the Government to suppress the riots.

THE BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 3 per cent.

IRRIGATION IN EGYPT.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

According to consular reports irrigation in Egypt is now complete and no further measures are required for the overflow of the Nile. The harvest is expected to be the greatest ever known.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The *Standard* publishes letters from Bangkok which declare that French absorption of Siam is inevitable, the Siamese being powerless to resist.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE PAMIRS.

The *Times* in an article this morning says it behoves the Indian Government to watch the doings of the Russians in the Pamirs.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 25.

Baron Von Berlepsch, Russian Minister of Commerce, speaking in this city last evening said the Emperor and Nation alike were firmly resolved upon maintaining peace.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, SEPT. 25.

A disastrous railway collision has occurred at Burgos by which fourteen persons were killed and twenty-four injured, amongst the latter being Mr. Lucas, Associate of the Royal Academy of Arts, who sustained serious injuries.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam arrived here with the homeward mails at 7 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ, SEPT. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left here for Aden at 11 p.m. yesterday.

POONA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

The sides in the first football match this afternoon were the Royal Lancaster Regiment Head-Quarters' team. Goal—Private Rogan. Backs—Privates Hampson and Bell. Half-backs—Privates Nesbett, Rieley and Greaves. Right Wing Forwards—Private Walmsley and Lance-Corporal Halstein, Centre Forward—Private Dean. Left Wing Forwards—Privates Seed and Leeming. Worcestershire 1st team. Goal—Private Carrington. Backs—Privates Gibbs and Knott. Half-backs—Privates Aldrett, Webb and Shaw. Forwards—Privates Colley, Eagles, Ashfield, Cowles and Callaghan. The former won the toss and elected to play with the wind and slope. The Worcesters pressed forward immediately and Colley made a kick from a sharp angle which sent the ball clean under the bar, the goal-keeper vainly attempting to stop it. The Worcesters continued to press on their opponents' goal and for the remainder of the first half they kept play within the limits of their opponents' territory, and made two or three good shots which only just failed to score. In the second half, the Royal Lancaster men woke up and made a very vigorous attack. For some minutes the battle raged fiercely close up to the mouth of the Worcester's goal, backs and goal-keeper having their attention fully occupied. Eagles finally pulled the ball out of fire and dribbled it across to the opposite end where he centred it for Colley who sent it through amidst cheers. One more goal was scored by the Worcesters before the whistle blew and the match terminated in a victory for the Worcesters by three goals to *love*. By this victory the Worcesters secured a place in the final tie.

In the second match the sides were: The 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers: Goal—Private Cannon. Full Backs—Privates Lovell and Yates. Half-backs—Privates—Lane, Quigley, and Lance Corporal Vires, Right Wing Forwards—Privates Edward and Morris. Centre Forward—Private Malone. Left Wing Forwards—Privates Dwyer and Myerscroft. Cheshire Regiment: Goal—Private Brennan. Backs—Privates Clifford and Surral. Half-backs—Privates James, Ellis and Lieutenant Marden. Forwards—Privates Mathews, Hewett, Holmes, Bates and Pendrey. The Cheshire playing up hill were the first to attack, but the attempt to score was a feeble one and the Fusiliers had no difficulty in taking the ball off to their opponents' goal where after a good fight, Edwards drove it through. The Fusiliers continued to act on the offensive and for some minutes there was some exciting play close up to goal. Malone drove it through, but the off side was claimed and was allowed by umpires. Dwyer soon afterwards got a shot at goal and the ball passed under the bar. In the the second half the Cheshire played down hill and made a determined effort to score, but the Fusiliers made a stout defence and the second half closed without the Cheshire making any score at all. The Fusiliers thus won the match by two goals to *love* and will now have to meet the Worcester Regiment in the final tie on Monday.

THE GILGIT TELEGRAPH LINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 25.

The arrangement for placing six mountain guns with the Kashmir troops in position at Chalt Fort will be made on Colonel Durand's arrival at Gilgit. Seven-pounder guns from India will replace them in carrying the telegraph to Gilgit. It is expected two full working seasons will be required, the mountain ranges for seven months in the year being covered with snow, and the laying of the underground cable across will occupy much labour and time.

RIOT AT ALMORAH.

A riot, likely to have resulted seriously, occurred at Almorah last Sunday morning. From particulars of the *Pioneer's* correspondent, it seems while service was being held at the American Mission Chapel, it was entered by the friends of a young native who had taken umbrage at his recent conversion and baptism, and who was attended by a sympathising crowd. There was a full congregation including a few ladies who shut themselves in the building, while the missionaries went out to pacify the incensed relatives and friends of the convert. The mob handled rather severely one of the missionaries tearing the coat off his back. Colonel Reade and Mr. Shaw, Deputy Magistrate, arriving on the scene, soon quelled the rioters, when the leaders were arrested.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S DEPOSIT MONEY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 25.

In the High Court to-day the matter of the notes paid by Mr. Jacob to Mr. Burder came on for hearing, the Chief Magistrate having shown cause why his order in the matter should not be set aside. The Judges reserved judgment.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

Military Department.—Hyderabad Contingent 3rd Lancers—Captain Mapshare to be 2nd Squadron Commander, 5th Infantry; Surgeon Greany is appointed medical officer; Lieutenants Drake Brockman and Ferguson, probationers for the Staff Corps, are appointed, the former to the Bengal and the latter to the Bombay.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave:—Major Garrett, Military Secretary, Hyderabad; Captain Brander, 32nd Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant Pressy, 4th Bengal Infantry, Lieutenant Moore, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant Wilson, 44th Gurkhas, all for one year.

The following five Captains are promoted Majors in the Staff Corps:—Frederic Maisey, Averell Daniell, Charles Hogge, George Caingate, and John Hogge.

Colonel Ommaney, S. C., is permitted to retire.

Foreign Department.—The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse:—Consequent on seconding Mr. Herbert, Captain Campbell becomes 4th Squadron Commander, and Lieutenant Daunt, Squadron Officer in the First Regiment.

Financial Department.—The Governor-General is pleased to decide that in future when mismatched currency notes have remained unclaimed at the Treasury for three years, the value of one-half shall be credited to Government, the other half to be given to the depositor.

Public Works Department—Mr. Wood is promoted to Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd grade; Messrs. Bill, Horsley, and Berrington are gazetted to the officiating promotions in the Indian Telegraph Department.

Home Department.—Lieutenants Burlton, 28th Punjab Infantry and Fox, Strangways, Guides, are gazetted for employment in the Punjab Commission.

The services of Surgeon Sedgefield are placed permanently at the disposal of the Bengal Government for employment in the Opium Factory, Ghaziapur, and the services of Surgeon-Major Harris are placed permanently at the disposal of the Central Provinces Government. The services of Colonel Stedman, Burma Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Revenue Department—Doctor Watt, Reporter of Economies, is granted two years' furlough; Mr Thurston, Madras Museum, officiates.

Foreign Department.—The services of Colonel Ross, Resident, Persian Gulf, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department; Major Talbot is confirmed as Resident, Persian Gulf, and Mr. Bayley as Political Agent, Bikaneer.

It is reported in Simla that Captain Younghusband has been killed in the Pamirs, but how he is killed it is not stated. The report is generally disbelieved as the report is not coming from Simla but from the frontier.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—8th Bombay Infantry—Captain Sandwith, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command sub *pro tem* vice Captain Swan seconded for service on the Staff.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 468, of 9th instant, it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded for service on the Staff:—Captain Swann, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, 2nd-in-Command, 8th Bombay Infantry. Veterinary Surgeon Peacocke, Army Veterinary Department, having been posted to the Bombay Presidency, will on arrival from England proceed to Kirkee for duty there.

The following appointments of Executive Officers of the Medical Staff are ordered:—Surgeon-Major Burnett, medical charge, Station Hospital, [illegible]nagar, to medical charge, Station Hospital, Aden; Surgeon-Major Barrow, medical charge, Station Hospital, Neemuch to medical charge, Station, Hospital, Ahmednagar; Surgeon-Major Wellings medical charge, Station Hospital, Kamptee, to medical charge, Station Hospital, Abu; Surgeon-Major Flanagan, in medical charge, Station Hospital, Nusseerabad, to medical charge, Station Hospital, Kamptee; Surgeon Webb, on general duty, Mhow District, to medical charge, Station Hospital, Neemuch; Surgeon Barnes on return from leave to medical charge, Station Hospital, Deesa; Surgeon Adams, in medical charge, Station Hospital, Deesa, to general duty, Mhow District; Surgeon Hall, on general duty, Mhow District, to general duty Aden District; Surgeon Clark on general duty, Mhow District; Surgeon Macneece and Parry on arrival from England to general duty Bombay District.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, it is notified that Lieutenant Ross, Middlesex Regiment, on leave to England on private affairs, has been posted to the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Captain Bethell, 28th Field Battery, has been transferred to the 49th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, and joins the same for duty on its arrival in India.

Under instructions from India Head-quarters it is notified that Lieutenant-Colonel Corbett, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery, Mhow.

The undermentioned officers and medical warrant officer have granted leave of absence: Royal Artillery—2nd Lieutenant Oldham, 26th Field Battery, Australia, from the 24th September to the 24th December, on medical certificate; Lieutenant Stockdale, 36th Field Battery, remains in England in extension from 28th November 1891, on private affairs; Captain Foster, 53rd Field Battery to England for one year on private affairs. Connaught Rangers, 1st Battalion—Captain Moore, to England, for four months, on medical certificate.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Harris and Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., distributed the prizes this evening to the girl students of St. Mary's School, Poona. The distribution was also attended by the Right Revd. the Bishop of Bombay and a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The annual report of the Institution showed that the School had had particularly a prosperous year, and the Inspectors had made a highly favourable report on the result of its working. H. E. the Governor and the Right Revd. Bishop spoke at great length.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 24.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania left here for Bombay this evening.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall arrived here from Karachi yesterday evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera left here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

Arrivals—The s. s. Alderley and the s. s. Poseidon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account	94⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	96
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76¾
4½ per cent. „	75⅜
Bar Silver	45¼

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion £25,600,000, decrease £700,000; public deposits £5,200,000, increase £600,000; other deposits £31,100,000, decrease £800,000; other securities £28,000,000, increase £400,000; notes and gold £16,800,000, decrease £500,000. The Bank's reserve is 46 per cent. of the liabilities.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. .

> "I knew a woman once who kept a secret. . . .
> That night she died."

If the author of this bald fiction had not already attained the perfect oblivion that he so richly deserves, there should be some reluctance in quoting his sayings for fear of drawing down on his despicable head the odium he also merits. But fate has dealt kindly with him—it has allowed him to be forgotten; and the story of the woman who died of holding her tongue (metaphorically) is only revived by hearing the attacks on Lady Burton for destroying the translation by her late husband of "the Scented Garden." What a pity Lady Burton told the secret, even if she ran the risk of sharing the fate of her uncommunicative predecessor. Her right to destroy her own property, however valuable to outsiders, was unquestionable—her only fault lay in the bad policy of letting the world know that she did so. There has been much strong language written on the subject—Mr. Robert Buchanan leading the van of the opposing army, and in his own robust and manly fashion attacking with barbed arrows a woman who though believing herself right was hard set to defend herself. Now Mr. Eugene Field of the *Chicago Daily News* brings up the rear, and lets off a volley of strong language at womankind in general which would utterly rout them if they had not been trained for some time to bear such assaults. There is one great truth, says Mr. Field, that seems not to have been deeply grounded yet, and it is this: Woman is by nature wholly irredeemably and irreparably disqualified for the office of literary executor. A woman and a kitchen stove will do more damage in five minutes than a horde of hungry savages in five years.

⁂

Men, especially American men, can say nasty things of women, but alas! so can women. There are some people who go about the world thinking they have a heaven-sent commission to tell one another their faults. It was in ignorance of their existence that Burns sang:

> "Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
> To see oursels as ithers see us."

A stranger who lately visited a celebrated woman's club in one of the largest American cities gave her impressions of the members as follows:—"I found it an association of old and middle-aged women, who blind each other by compliments men no longer pay them." One can hardly wonder if after reading this, the members voted a resolution to admit no more of that quality fairy.

⁂

But Mrs. Julia Hayes Percy describes the Ladies' New York Club in much more flattering terms than its rival in the other large city. There is no such mutual admiration carried on in this very exclusive and expensive establishment—in fact it is made evident that it is only in Clubs where the subscription does not "run" to other luxuries, that the innocent indulgence in flattery is supplied as a kind of make-weight. The subscription for resident members is £7-10s. per annum, with an entrance fee of £5, non-residents paying the same subscription, but no entrance fee. Upholstery and vulgarity, we are assured, have been avoided throughout the club, but Mrs. Percy finds, nevertheless, abundant opportunities for eloquent description, which reaches its climax in her sketch of the small dressing-room which is adjoined by the bath-room. "Here, we are told, is a perfect haven of rest to the tired dishevelled woman who has been travelling or shopping in dust, heat or storm, until she feels her toilet is dreadfully demoralised. She is thankful to avail herself of the facilities to bathe and reconstruct, and when she sits down before the pretty muslin-draped French toilet table, with its convenient array of powder-puffs, hairpins, &c., she thanks all her stars that she is a club woman."

⁂

The latest novelty for the Chicago World's fair is Nathaniel Hawthorne's house at Sallen, which is to be transplanted bodily in the American manner, if a price can be agreed on. Occasionally men of Hawthorne's trade, comments the editor of *Hearth and Home*, find more imperishable property of theirs transplanted bodily without any reference to the price. However plagiarism, piracy, and philistinism cannot harm "the happier dead."

⁂

The courageous lady who defied Mrs. Grundy last year by adopting a gentleman's saddle and riding *en cavalier* with the Devon and Somerset hounds, has begun again to ride cross saddle. This season she has large buck jumping pads in place of knee rolls, which appear to give her a much firmer position, though they are said to be dangerous if a horse rolls over. Though much interest is taken in her experiment no other lady appears inclined to follow her example.

⁂

It is not only in the Devon and Somerset lanes, the Melbourne mountains, and the Kentucky homesteads, that the spirit of progress is rampant. It has penetrated even to the carefully guarded [illegible] her greatest wish is to ride on top of an omnibus—a gratification as easy to be had, as one, it is said, she enjoyed before leaving town; *i.e.*, going *incog.* to the naval exhibition, and—oh tell it not in Gath—smoking a cigarette after dinner in front of the refreshment pavilion. This advanced young woman's righter is at present drinking the waters at Vichy under the chaperonage of a former governess.

⁂

But the foundation of male supremacy has received its severest shock in the decision of an American Court that ladies may officiate at the ceremony of marriage. It was Mrs. Ballington Booth's presiding as officer in charge at a Salvation wedding that gave rise to the question which happily for the peace of the world, Salvationists, like the old guard, die, but they do not surrender—was decided in the affirmative.

⁂

Last week a young lady left England in the British India s. s. Mombassa to devote her services in the same way as Sister Rose Gertrude to the cure or amelioration of those afflicted with leprosy. Miss Edmeades, who comes from Winchester, has prepared herself for her work in connection with the Wesleyan Missionary Society in Upper Burma, by obtaining a diploma in Medicine. The Society, which has opened a home for lepers at Mandalay, is under the superintendence of the Rev. A. H. Bestall, and is patronised by Government. At Rangoon Miss Edmeades will be married to Mr. Bestall, and under his direction will commence her new life of generous self-sacrifice.

⁂

Another lady doctor, Miss L. R. Cook, who holds high diplomas, sails to-morrow for Seoul, the capital of Corea, where she has undertaken to open a hospital and dispensary for women and children. The hospital at the Charlton Union, Manchester, has also a lady doctor, Miss Agatha Porter, lately appointed assistant to the Resident Medical Officer. Miss Porter, who until recently resided at Finchley, N.-W., took her Degrees at the Royal University, Dublin.

⁂

Among the young ladies who distinguished themselves at the examinations held at the University of Oxford lately is Miss Florence Studdert, of Merton Square, Kilkie, County Clare, who from the age of eleven, when she was awarded the diocesan Board's silver medal has been remarkably successful in the competitions for which she entered her name.

⁂

The supplement to this week's issue of "Piccadilly" is a portrait of Mrs. Humphry Ward, the well known novelist and author of "Robert Elsmere." Mrs. Ward is the granddaughter of the celebrated Dr. Arnold of Rugby, her father being the second son of the famous schoolmaster. Tasmania has the honour of being Mrs. Humphry Ward's cradle, and Oxford, her school. Her first novel, "Miss Bretherton," published in 1884, was very favorably received, but it was "Robert Elsmere" that made her reputation.

⁂

An institution on somewhat similar lines to those suggested by "Robert Elsmere" and carried out at University Hall, Gordon Square, has been founded at Mansfield House, Canning Town, and it will be formally opened, it is hoped, by Professor Bryce in October. Mansfield House is the outcome of a few vacations spent with Mr. Newlands, the non-conformist minister of Canningtown, by some students of Mansfield College, who were greatly impressed by the need of some social and educational centre in this district, which is too far away from the People's Palace, or Oxford House, to enjoy any of their advantages. Premises have been secured in Barking Road, a stone's throw from the Victoria Docks, the Beckton Gas Works—which alone employs some thousands of men—and the various manufactories and shops which abound in that part of East London. The influence of Mansfield House has already made itself felt, and a large number of skilled and unskilled artisans have been drawn to it by means of "pleasant Sunday afternoons" and still more by a valuable and novel institution in the shape of a poor man's lawyer. Every Thursday evening from seven till half-past nine o'clock, the services of a barrister of standing are at the disposal of any one who requires them, and though at present the work is confined to giving advice and having a trustworthy lawyer, it is hoped that in time, there will be sufficient funds to provide legal aid.

⁂

In his "Gospel of Wealth" Mr. Carnegie says he preaches to the holder of small surplus as well as to the millionaire. His gospel is applicable to the five-pounder. He says, it is well exemplified by the man who carefully selecting his books forms of them a circulating library, which he sends to one school after another in his district, providing good reading for the eager boys and girls and doing an incalculable useful work. At Laggan, three schools have already formed an alliance for the exchange of books and the scheme is working admirably.

A NEW VIEW OF RUSSIA.

MR. DE ARNAUD'S *New Era in Russia* is an attempt to persuade the world generally and especially the American public to take a new view of the political situation of Russia and of the character and aims of the contending political parties. The book is intended to prove that the Romanoff dynasty has from the reign of Alexander I. to the present day consistently pursued a progressive internal policy, and that the Nihilists and other malcontents are in fact reactionists whose opposition to the imperial system was excited by the emancipation of the serfs. According to Mr. de Arnaud, the peasantry, consisting of the emancipated serfs, who form the bulk of the Russian nation, have always been firmly attached to their Emperors, while the Decembrists of 1825 and later revolutionists are described as being petty nobles, who, though really incited to disloyalty by being deprived of the power of oppressing their serfs, pretended to be animated by liberal aspirations for constitutional government in order to win the support of European public opinion. This is the main position that Mr. de Arnaud tries to establish. He further, in order to show the absolute perfection of the Imperial Russian Government, makes out that it has always been excessively lenient to political prisoners, and that the tales told of their cruel treatment in Siberia are ridiculous exaggerations due to the gullibility of travellers, who have accepted as gospel all the lies they were told by the Nihilists and their friends. He ventures to state from personal observation and a careful study of the subject that "there are no other countries in the world where the criminal law is so well adapted to the character of the people, and its execution so humane, as in Russia and the United States."

We imagine that Mr. de Arnaud will not succeed in convincing the world of the humanity of the Russian system of criminal justice. Mr. George Kennan's tremendous indictment against the treatment of prisoners in Russia and Siberia, which appeared month after month in successive numbers of the *Century Magazine*, is the result of careful consideration of the evidence on both sides, and bears the stamp of thoroughness and truth. The majority of his countrymen would seem to have accepted Mr. Kennan's view, although Americans from old standing friendly relations have always been predisposed to put the best construction on the conduct of the Russian Government. Mr. Kennan himself was at first strongly inclined to suppose that the cruelty of Russian justice had been immensely exaggerated, and actually at one time lectured in America in defence of Russia against her critics. But this opinion of his was the temporary result of a superficial examination of the facts. When later he went to Russia and Siberia to verify his first impressions, he found that more careful and exhaustive examination of the state of affairs led him to a conclusion the very reverse of that which he anticipated. This opinion is the more weighty as it is not the verdict of a Nihilist like Stepniak, nor even of an impartial observer, but of a man who commenced his investigation with a strong prejudice in favour of the system he so mercilessly exposes. He shows that the terrors of the law are not directed merely against the guilty. Arrests are continually made to inspire terror and in the hope of discovering compromising documents. Suspected persons are put in prison to extort confession or frighten them into betraying their friends, and are sometimes kept in solitary imprisonment for years without a trial. According to this system more than nine hundred persons arrested for participation in the revolutionary propaganda of 1872-75 were subjected to from one to four years of solitary confinement, in the course of which eighty of them died, committed suicide, or became insane. All these persons were finally admitted to be innocent, and yet on mere suspicion they were subjected for years to the horrors of a Russian prison. If such is the treatment of the guiltless, often of innocent young girls suddenly torn from their homes by an indiscriminate arrest, what mercy can the Russian Government be expected to show to condemned political offenders transported to Siberia, where the prison officials are far beyond the reach even of such public opinion as can be expressed in St. Petersburgh or Moscow? The answer to this question is not left open to conjecture. Any one who wishes to learn the fate of Russian political prisoners after condemnation may obtain full information on the subject from Mr. Kennan's account of his visit to Siberia. It is little to the point to quote on the other side the opinion of Howard, the great philanthropist, who after visiting Russia declared the system of Siberian exile to be at once merciful and efficacious, or of Adolph Erman, a German, who travelled in Siberia in the beginning of the century. Such opinions are out of date. If the Siberian system could be regarded as comparatively merciful in the past, it is now far behind the present level of European civilisation. The circumstantiality and full details of names and dates given in Mr. Kennan's account of the sufferings endured by political prisoners in the mines of Kar[illegible] entirely negative the possibility of the suggestion that he was imposed upon by ordinary criminals who professed to be political prisoners, or that young girls whom he describes as political prisoners were in reality female relations who had accompanied criminals to their place of exile. Such ridiculous suspicions of credulity against an exceptionally experienced and keen sighted traveller merely indicate the straits to which the critic who attempts to controvert his statements is reduced.

But while Mr. de Arnaud's special pleading utterly fails to convince us that the tender mercies of Russian justice are anything but cruel, he does seem to succeed in showing that the policy of the Romanoff dynasty is not entirely opposed to progress. The great act of emancipation carried out by Alexander II. was seriously contemplated by Alexander I. and even by Nicholas. But the progress encouraged by the Czars has been decidedly limited in its sphere, and it is difficult to find the least sign of any progressive tendency in the internal policy of the present Emperor. The very one sided Liberalism of the Czars explains what at first appears to be the strange anomaly of the assassination of the liberator of twenty-five million of serfs by men who professed to belong to a Liberal party. The truth is that the Nihilists who killed him had little or no sympathy with the serfs he liberated. Mr. de Arnaud goes so far as to say that the revolutionary party was mainly composed of petty nobles inspired with revolutionary ideas and hatred of the Czar by the decree of emancipation that had deprived them of the petty tyranny they had formerly enjoyed. While refusing to accept this explanation of their conduct, we may, nevertheless, see plainly that they had wrongs of their own to avenge, and political aims in view which had nothing to do with the progress of the ignorant masses of the agricultural population. They were the extreme members of a Liberal party that had been driven to desperation by the refusal of political rights to the educated classes, whose intelligence warranted them in claiming a share in the government of the country. The Czars from the beginning of the century have almost uniformly followed a policy of repression towards the educated classes, who are looked upon with suspicion as the disseminators of revolutionary ideas imbibed from the study of western European books. This is quite consistent with a liberal treatment of the uneducated peasantry, who are rightly regarded as the most loyal of Russian subjects. For the Russian autocracy resembles the despotism of the Tudors and of the Roman Emperors in resting upon the masses, and rewards them for their support by a considerable amount of liberty. While freedom of speech and writing is ruthlessly curtailed in the great cities and the universities, the greatest freedom in the discussion of affairs is accorded to the small village communities throughout the Empire. Even in the pages of Stepniak we have a distinct acknowledgment of this fact. "It is a fact admitted by all observers," he remarks, "that, while in the cities words implying 'disrespect of existing institutions' are uttered even in private with bated breath and heard with trembling, the peasants in their public meetings talk as they list, criticise the very institutions which others are permitted only to admire, censure with easy impartiality the most illustrious members of the administrative oligarchy, treat boldly the burning agrarian question, and often express opinions concerning the sacred imperial presence itself which make the hair of a well-bred townsman stand on end." This freedom is allowed to petty republics in a despotic empire, because the Czar is confident in the loyalty of the peasants, and knows that they will stand by the imperial throne and willingly supply the army with recruits. It is not the peasantry but the cultured class, mainly consisting of the petty nobility, that clamours for a constitution, and against this demand the policy of the Czars has been almost entirely reactionary, while showing at the same a willingness to raise the status of the agricultural population. In this way Alexander I., Nicholas, and Alexander II. combined in varying proportions conservatism and liberalism in their policy. The present Czar, however, seems to have inherited only the reactionary part of the policy of his predecessors, and has even, in some cases, curtailed the privileges of the peasantry.

DR. PENTERCOST AT POONA.

DR. PENTERCOST five weeks mission in this city was brought to a close last evening. The first three weeks were devoted to Europeans, the daily morning and evening meetings being attended by large numbers, representing all denominations and classes. During the remaining two weeks, Dr. Pentecost lectured daily to hundreds of educated native gentlemen, including the leaders of the Hindu community. The interest exhibited, it is said, has exceeded anything ever previously witnessed in similar connection in this conservative city. A general desire prevails that the distinguished preacher might prolong his stay; but his engagements elsewhere necessitate his departure to-morrow. He proceeds immediately to Ahmednugger, and thence to Lucknow.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AMONG many interesting facts noted in the papers on the Russo-Jewish Immigrant contributed to *The English Illustrated Magazine* by the Rev. S. Singer Rabbi, of the new Westend Synagogue, is the rapidity and completeness with which the children of these new comers adopt English ways. A couple of years spent in one of the Jewish Free Schools or in a board school suffices to convert them into children who not only speak but think English. Numbers of them are then apprenticed by the Jewish Board of Guardians to such trades and handicrafts as do dot appear to be overstocked. If a list were made out of Jews now holding high place in their own and in the general community, men who have attained brilliant success in the most varied walks of life, Mr. Singer thinks that it would surprise the world not a little to learn how many of these are removed by a generation or two from a class closely akin to the settlers of to-day.

SOME pathetic details are given in "Free Russia" of the death of Sophia Gunsburg, one of the so-called Nihilists who were condemned at the last trial of persons of this class. After the custom in these cases, the Court was a military tribunal, conducting its proceedings in strict secrecy, and all that was known was that this young girl of twenty-one had been found guilty with her associates, and sentenced to be hanged. Subsequently, however, her sentence was commuted to one of lifelong imprisonment, and she was transfered to the fortress of Shlusselburg. Though closely watched, she contrived to smuggle in her cell a pair of scissors, with which she resolved to kill herself. They were old and blunt, and did not cut, but after suffering great agony she finally succeeded, and, as this narrative grimly puts it, "at last was free." She is described as richly endowed with all that nature can give, and full of brave enthusiasm for the cause of her country. The immediate motive of her suicide is said to have been a dread that her goalers might extort from her the secret of the name of one who, at her request, had drawn up a certain revolutionary proclamation. Few prisoners, we are told, can stand long the repeated interrogations, the threatening, the cajoling and the harassing by disciplinary punishments which the Russian officials bring to bear in such cases. In her anxiety to keep her secret she grew terrified lest it might escape some day; lest in sleep, in sickness, in a fit of insanity she might utter a few syllables which would mean death to a man who had put his confidence in her. Thus it was that poor Sophia Gunsburg, in her despair, came to seek peace and security in the last desperate resource of those who suffer.

TOBACCO-SMOKING appears to be making among us enormous strikes. During the last fifty years the consumption per head of the population of Britain has nearly doubled. But a more remarkable fact is that last year the quantity that paid duty was larger than that of the year before by the enormous amount of 3,188,336 pounds. This is stated to be more than double the increase recorded in any previous year.

EXPERTS, as we all know, will occasionally differ, and official experts appear to be no exception to the rule. In a recent instance a local public analyst declared a sample of a substance sold as butter to be "pure margarine." An analyst employed for the defence on the contrary declared that it was "pure butter." Finally the Principal of the Laboratory of the Board of Inland Revenue having analysed the article in question has reported that it was neither one nor the other but simply a sample of butter mixed with 15 per cent. of foreign fat.

PHOTOGRAPHERS do not always find the familiar appeal "Now please look pleasant" very happy in its results. Somehow it is apt with sitters to produce a self-consciousness, together with a nervous anxiety to comply with the request, which does not improve the expression. *The Photographic News* thinks that perhaps the most original formula for bringing a nervous sitter to his senses is that which was lately recorded at the Convention in Buffalos. The Western photographer of whom the story is told simply levelled a pistol at his client and said "Look right square in the muzzle o' this yer revolver, my man, and remember that I hain't agoin to hev this picture spoiled with any o' your foolin'!" *A propos* of instantaneous photography, M. Demeney, it is stated, has recorded, by means of the camera, the movements of the lips in speaking, and the results are said to be very curious. One capstious critic remarks that "Ich liebe Dich" looks like a masticating process, while "Io t'amo" seems to suggest a desire on the part of the singer to swallow his beloved one.

THE Pope has put 20,000 francs at the disposition of Father Marcellius and Father Domenichelli, who next month will issue an edition de luxe of the Latin commentary on the "Divina Commedia" and Latin version of the poem by Friar Giovanni da Serravalle, who wrote it in the 15th century. There is added an Italian version by Beato Bartolomew da Colle, of the Lippi family, who lived at the beginning of the same century. There will be 2,000 copies of the work, and one will be presented to all the principal libraries in the world. The Vatican gives a political significance to this publication.

THE new Russian Imperial yacht *Polar Star* was occupied by the Emperor and Empress for the first time in their voyage from St. Petersburg to Copenhagen a few weeks ago. The steamer is not handsome in shape, having been constructed to be readily available for practical purposes as a ship of war. By order of the Emperor, none but Russian woods were used for panels in the saloon and other rooms. Of the specimens of tapestry sent to the Empress for choice of curtains and hangings, one was selected which the tradesman who supplied them found to his consternation was not in his stock. On telegraphing to England for a supply he learnt that the pattern had been long out of use, and that even the looms had been destroyed. New looms were ordered regardless of expense, and the order executed in time. The voyage of the Imperial party from Russia to Denmark was run in 36 hours, at an average rate of 18 knots per hour. Greater speed could have been attained, but the Empress, who is commander-in-chief on these pleasure excursions, would not allow higher pressure to be put on. Russian ships of war and despatch-boats were stationed thirty miles apart along the whole route. The Empress on leaving the Palace at Peterhof to revisit her ancestral home looked radiant.

No inscription in memory of Robert Browning has been added to his wife's tablet in the Casa Guidi, which she has immortalised and where he wrote "Men and Women." The writer of "Notes of the Month" in *Murray* draws attention to this fact, and explains it. Just before the poet's death it chanced that the municipality had felt obliged to check the craze for distinguishing the abodes of very small fry, by decreeing that no man, however great, should be granted a tablet until twenty years deceased. Asolo, on the other hand, has not failed to pay due honour to the author of "Asolando" by setting up a suitable inscription on the house in which that volume was written, besides enshrining one of Browning's manuscripts in a glass case in the Town Museum. The poet's memory, moreover, still lives in the heart of his landlady. Nina Tabacchi, who tells how the clanging of the adjacent church bells and the noisy footsteps in the arcade ceased to disturb her tenant "after the first five nights," and how he would "remain indoors writing until four o'clock, then go out for a walk, visit friends and attend every performance at the Teatro Sociale in the Cornaro Castle." The Signora Tabacchi treasures, we are told, the inkstand and pens used by Browning, together with his cracked wash-hand basin.

A COMICAL incident happened the other day on the occasion of the march-out of the members of the Shooters' Guild in the little State of Jerichow, in Prussian Saxony. Tombour-Major Schulze, with his elaborately decorated staff of office, marched as usual at the head of the band. When the procession was in full marching order it occurred to the drum-major that the music did not strike upon his ear with its accustomed fulness of sound, but appeared to be more like the finale in the "Turkish Patrol," very diminuendo. Hazarding a glance behind him, to his surprise he discovered that he was the only person in the street, the band and procession of riflemen having turned off in another direction towards the butts.

A LETTER nine years on its travels is a rare occurence now-a-days. On the 6th of September, 1882, Herr L., living in Prenzlau sent a letter to his brother at the Wellington Hotel, Christchurch, New Zealand. The letter arrived safely, but never reached the hands of the person to whom it was addressed; and now, after nine years straying, has been, through the Post-office 47 in Berlin, returned to the sender. Numerous German, English, and French, post marks and remarks cover the envelope, and apparently it was for a long time unnoticed in the letter-box at the Wellington Hotel. The envelope bears the English post mark October 3, 1882, the date of its arrival at the hotel. Another date is June 8, 1891, with the inscriptions "Non reclame" and "not called for." It then came back to Germany. On the 18th of August it fell into the hands of the sender at Prenzlau. His brother, to whom it was sent, died long since.

LIEUTENANT GREENE, in his "History of the Russo-Turkish War," remarks that out of the seventy-five special correspondents who began the campaign only three—and those all Americans—followed its fortunes to the close. The observation refers to Mr. MacGahan and Mr. Millet of the *Daily News* and Mr. Grant of the *Times*, but Mr. Archibald Forbes reminds us that this is not strictly correct. "One other member," he adds, "of our profession, for that profession surely includes the war artist, saw the war from beginning to end—Mr. Frederic Villiers, the artist and correspondent of the *Graphic*."

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

BIGAMY AND ADULTERY.

Ruttonbai, the wife of Runchod Mowjee, was charged with marrying again during the life-time of her husband; and Bhana Ghiga was charged with aiding and abetting her in the commission of the offence, and with adultery. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Merwanjee Saklatwalla, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. P. M. Mehta appeared for the first prisoner, Mr. Sanjana for the second.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution.

Mr. Jardine summed up the evidence he had called for the prosecution. The position the defence had taken up was a denial of everything; and the learned counsel had been compelled to call a large body of evidence to prove the marriage. The jury having heard the evidence must have seen that a valid marrige had taken place. Then there was a vague, general allegation of cruelty on the part of the complainant towards his wife, regarding which no proof whatever was offered, and which the complainant denied. The prosecution had called the evidence of several persons of the caste, who were present at the marriage and saw the proper ceremonies performed. The circumstance of the first prisoner coming from her village, to Bombay, without the knowledge of her husband, and living for several months with the second accused, materially supported the case for the prosecution. An idle pretence was attempted to be made that she came to Bombay to make a complaint to the caste against her husband; but during the whole of the period she had lived with the second accused, she had made no complaint whatever to the caste. It was singular that, if she came to Bombay to complain to the caste, she did nothing of the kind, but married the second accused instead.

Mr. Mehta, in addressing the jury for the female prisoner, said if his learned friend would allow him, he must compliment him upon the skill with which he had tried to make up for the deficiencies of the prosecution by general remarks which did not advance the case a whit further where the evidence had left it. And the evidence had been quite deficient to prove the charges preferred by the prosecution. The jury were asked to look with the greatest care into the evidence called by a man, who was married five times. The learned counsel had all along admitted that Ruttonbai was the third wife of the complainant; that marriage was not denied, but what was denied; was the second marriage of Ruttonbai with the second prisoner. The evidence was totally deficient, its object was to prove the celebration of a second marriage. The learned counsel asked the jury to disbelieve the statements of the three witnesses who had been called to prove the second marriage. There was, the learned counsel urged, no proof of the second marriage, because evidence which had been called was concocted, false evidence.

Mr. Sanjana said his learned friend had considerably lightened his labour, and had left nothing for him to say. He would, however, refer to some of the salient features of the case. He was actually surprised at the magistrate framing a charge of adultery against his client on the 16th June, for there was no strict proof, and the evidence was wholly in sufficient to sustain the charge.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said there was no doubt that strict proof of bigamy was necessary in a case like this. It was strange that the ordinary method of reporting the matter to the caste had not been resorted to. It was the first question that suggested itself to the mind of any one. If a second marriage took place, why was not the matter brought to the notice of the usual tribunal, the caste? And if it was not so brought to the notice of the caste, what was the reason for it? The first question was, admitting the legality of the first marriage, whether a second marriage did take place with all its attendant formalites. Reading the evidence of the three witnesses who had been called to prove the remarriage, his lordship expressed it as his opinion that it appeared to him to be false, got-up evidence. The criminal records showed that an enormous mass of false charges were brought in this country before the tribunals of justice; and the jury were warned to be very careful in sifting the evidence in this case. There was no evidence that the prisoners lived as man and wife in the house in Bombay, where the second prisoner lived with his father, on the ground-floor.

The jury, without retiring, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

The Court adjourned until this (Saturday) morning.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapur, Captain R. Harvey, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Gibraltar and Aden, with the English mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Lieut and Mr Acton
Mr Jones
Mr Balfour Cockburn
Mr and Mrs C J Hall
Miss Hall
Miss Winifred Hall
Master George Hall
Mr W H Rushton
Lieut and Mrs Colquhoun and infant
Mr A J Wheatleg
Mr Foley
[illegible]
Mr and Mrs J Doming and infant

Master T Doming
Miss B Doming
Miss M Doming
Miss Blondell
Mr A Bridges
Mr J M Gray
Mr S D Fairless
Mr Hall
Mr Platt
Lieut P A Smurthwaite
Mr and Mrs Tapham, and child
Mr and Mrs [illegible]
Mr Strathnairn
Mr Edwards

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut-Col Begbie
Major Tate
Mr Lawrence
Mr and Mrs Llewhellin
Mr Richardson
Capt Ellis
Brig-Gen Combe

Mr Proctor Sims
Mr Firth
Mr Rawson
Mr and Mrs Phillips
Mrs Macleod
Mr Elworthy

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Mr Fernandes.

FOR ADEN.—Lieut Carmichael.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, on 3rd October 1891.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Miss Wallinger, Mr Christopher, Col and Mrs Wratislaw and child, Mrs Wratislaw's nurse, Lieut Allphinstone, Mr Daul at Ram, and Mr Partab Singh.

FOR LONDON.—Rev A G A Robarts, Mr H O Thomson, Mrs Macmillan, child, infant and governess, and Mr and Mrs Dawson and family.

FOR BRINDISI.—Capt N S Ogilvie, R A, Mr Richardson, and Mr Harris.

FOR ADEN.—Consul Smith.

Per s s Malwa, Captain C. F. Preston, on 10th October 1891.

FOR LONDON.—Miss O'Shaughnessy, Mrs Gough, and Mr L Govaghan.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Murray, and Mr and Mrs Agnew.

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mrs Barclay and child, Mrs Barclay's maid, Mrs Yate, Dr Kanthack, and Capt and Mrs R F Allen.

FOR ADEN.—Major Barclay.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Telang, in his discussion of the merits of the Matriculation scheme, says: "I will only point out what the present rule practically is, and what is the extent of the changes proposed by the Syndicate. Now, the first thing to remember is that in most if not all the colleges affiliated to the University, there has been I believe, for years past, a rule against the admission of any student who has not matriculated in a classical language. Therefore between the rules of the University and the colleges, a classical language is practically a part of the compulsory course for Matriculation under the present regulation. And the Syndicate's proposal makes that formally and in express terms compulsory, which is practically such already."

I do not know, whether with the exception of the Medical College, any of the Arts Colleges refuses admission to those who have not matriculated in a classical language. If, however, as Mr. Telang says, our colleges have made a rule against admission of candidates who have not matriculated in a classical language, one cannot but believe of course without regard to his avowed advocacy of Mr. Oxenham's scheme *in toto* that Mr. Telang's interpretation of the word 'classical' is broad enough to include French and Persian. The exclusion of these languages from the proposed classical group and their insertion in the proposed vernacular one—one of the strangest oddities in the history of education—is a point upon which Mr. Telang is wonderfully silent. I am pretty well sure Mr. Telang has read the able letter of your correspondent, "F. K. B.," in which that writer protests, on philological, literary and national grounds, against the exclusion of French and Persian from the classical group. Mr. Telang's admirable letter would have been more interesting and instructive if he had clearly dwelt upon this important point which, above all others, has engrossed the attention of a majority of educationists. I hope Mr. Telang will enlighten us on this very interesting aspect of the scheme before the meeting of December next.

C.

AN AUTUMN LANDSCAPE.

(FROM THE RUSSIAN OF K. R.)

(H. I. H Grand Duke Constantine.)

How sad that the roses are fading!
The flowers in the garden decline,
The days are perceptibly shading,
The night-stars more brilliantly shine.

The jasmine has withered, the lilac has faded,
'Tis long since the lily hath blown,
But still here and there in the gardens belated
The wild briar's left blooming alone.
The hay is all gathered; the valleys are glowing
With the purple heath's feathery fringe:
And riper the juniper berries are growing;
The leaves take a yellowish tinge. . . . .

And as yet we have scarcely had time for perceiving
How the Autumn comes on with its blight;
How swiftly behind us the weeks we are leaving
Of the spring, of the warmth, of the light!
How this summer of ours is already deceasing;
And with it the flowers it did own:
How of all the sweet odours the fragrance decreasing,
How the Feast-day of Beauty hath flown.

J. P.

Belgium's new forts on the Meuse were completed at the end of March. Each of the large ones cost 2,500,000 and each of the small ones 1,500,000 francs. A discussion is going on in Belgium whether the army is large enough to man the forts and provide forces for the field. But if Belgium's neutrality were threatened the forts would probably be garrisoned by the soldiers of the guaranteeing Powers.

THE NIZAM AND SIRDAR DILER JUNG.

THE SIRDAR'S REPLY.

THE following answer to the plaint, filed in the Bombay High Court, in the Nizam's action against the Sirdar Diler Jung, C.I.E., has been sent in by the defendant. The terms of the plaint were published in our issue of November 22 last year:—

WRITTEN STATEMENT.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 618 of 1890.

Between the State of Hyderabad..............Plaintiff.

versus

Sirdar Diler Jung, Sirdar Diler Ul Mulk Bahadur, otherwise called Syed Abdul Huk, residing at Sirdar's Mansions, in the town of Bombay, Companion of the Indian Empire, formerly Secretary in the Home Department of the Hyderabad State..............Defendant.

The Written Statement of the Defendant.

1.—The defendant denies that he has been guilty of any fraud as alleged in the plaint, or otherwise howsoever.

2.—The defendant denies that he is a trustee for the plaintiff State of the 21,250 and 3,750 shares in the plaint mentioned, and he denies that he is liable to account for the same, and for the value thereof or for the alleged profits thereof, as alleged in the plaint.

3.—The defendant denies that the plaintiff State is entitled to recover from him 60 lacs of rupees, or any other sum as damages as alleged.

4.—The defendant denies that in or about the month of September, 1881, he came to Bombay, and entered into communication with certain persons, including one Paul Mowis, respecting the Chanda Railway scheme, or that the defendant assured such persons and Paul Mowis that he had sufficient influence to obtain the concessions mentioned in para. 1 of the plaint, if sufficient gain and profit were secured to the defendant as alleged in the first para. of the plaint.

5.—The defendant says that in or about the month of August, 1881, he ascertained that a Syndicate in England had sent out an Agent to undertake the construction of railways, and that such Agent had obtained a concession of the Mysore State Line. Mr. Charles Hawes, the said Agent, came to Hyderabad, and the defendant endeavoured to devise a project for the transfer of the Nizam's State Railway to a Company and for the construction of a new railway line to Chanda. The defendant says that particulars of what took place at this period, with reference to the said project, appear in a letter written by the defendant to Sir Salar Jung, dated the 7th day of November 1881, copy whereof is at pages 10 to 21 of the Book of Complete Correspondence hereinafter mentioned, and also in the notes of interviews between Sir Salar Jung, the 1st Assistant Resident and the Resident of Hyderabad, and the defenddant in the same book, at pages 1 to 4 thereof. The said book is too bulky to annex to this written statement, the same is produced and marked No. 1, and is hereafter, for the sake of brevity, described in this written statement as book No. 1.

6.—The defendant denies that he ever held any communication with Paul Mowis who, the defendant believes, was a hair-cutter.

7.—The defendant denies the allegations made in para. 2 of the Plaint.

8.—The defendant denies the allegations made in para. 3 of the plaint.

9.—Defendant admits having had an interview with Sir Salar Jung on the 7th day of October 1881, but he denies that he carefully suppressed and concealed from him the terms which the defendant had made for his own personal gain and profit, as mentioned in paras. 2 and 3 of the plaint, as alleged in para. 4 of the plaint. The fact is that on the 7th day of October 1881, no agreement whatever had been made, nor had the defendant made any terms for his own personal gain and profit as alleged; and consequently there was nothing which could be concealed or suppressed as alleged.

10.—The defendant says that the correct account of what took place between him and Sir Salar Jung on the 7th day of October 1881, is set out in the said book No. 1, at page 1, and following pages, and the allegations, in the 4th para. of the plaint as to what took place at the said interview of the 7th day of October 1881, are untrue.

11.—The defendant did not get permission to go to Bombay till the 10th day of October 1881. He went at his own request as the originator of the scheme for the railway.

12.—The defendant says that he came to Bombay on or about the 16th day of October 1881, and entered into communications with Messrs. Winter, Hawes, Barnett and Forbes, and on the 2nd day of November 1881 the letter and agreement of that date were executed and a draft of the articles of partnership drawn by Mr. Winter and handed to the defendant for the purpose hereinafter appearing.

13.—The defendant, before he came to Bombay, had received from Sir Salar Jung verbal permission to take any remuneration he could get from the promoters for himself, and Mr. Winter was so informed, but Mr. Winter was desirous of having such permission in writing, and the defendant, being also advised by Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-law, who had settled the draft of the said agreement to obtain written authority, did subsequently obtain from Sir Salar Jung, after producing to him the draft of the letter and agreement and articles of partnership in the last para. referred to, the letter, dated the 5th day of January 1882, mentioned in para. 11 of the plaint. The said letter is not correctly copied in the [illegible]

14.—The defendant says that the mining scheme was first mooted by Mr. Winter in Bombay during the defendant's visit there, the defendant, having only gone to Bombay in reference to the railway scheme, did not then enter into any negotiations about the mining scheme, but left Mr. Winter to make his own application for a mining concession, and deal with the same in his own way. There was an understanding, embodied in the said draft articles of partnership, that if the defendant procured written authority from Sir Salar Jung to accept remuneration from the promoters, that he should have a share in the mining concession if anything came of the intended application for it.

15.—The defendant says that he admits having requested Sir Salar Jung to permit him to come to Bombay about the railway scheme, and admits having obtained permission to do so, denies he accepted the agency alleged in para. 5 of the plaint, and he denies that he secretly or at all informed the said Paul Mowis as alleged in para. 5 of the plaint, or had any conversation with him whatever.

16.—The defendant says that he admits that he proceeded to Bombay on the 16th day of October 1881 under the circumstances (hereinbefore mentioned), denies the allegations made in para. 6 of the plaint.

17.—The defendant denies that the provisions made for giving him a percentage on the railway scheme, and a share in the mining concession, were concealed from the said Sir Salar Jung and from the plaintiff State, as alleged in para. 7 of the plaint. The defendant says there was no duty on his part to inform the British Government and its representatives of such provisions; moreover, he was ordered by Sir Salar Jung to keep the matter strictly secret.

18.—The defendant believes that Mr. Winter was in communication with Mr. Watson about October and November 1881, and the defendant believed at the time that Mr. Winter was undertaking the project on behalf of Mr. Watson, and the defendant informed Sir Salar Jung that that was so by the said letter of the 7th day of November 1881, of book No. 1. The defendant is not aware of any communication between Barnett and Watson, and does not admit that any such took place.

19.—The defendant believes that Mr. Winter left for England on the 20th day of January 1882, and not on the 19th day of January 1882, as alleged in para. 9 of the plaint.

20.—The defendant will rely upon the documents to be found set out in the said book No. 1 of a date prior to Mr. Winter's departure as showing what had taken place with reference to the railway and mining schemes. The defendant admits that before Mr. Winter's departure it was agreed that he should have a 4-anna share in the mining concession, and the defendant says that he had the authority of Sir Salar Jung, the then Minister and Regent of the plaintiff State, to accept and receive the same, and the defendant further says that the said Sir Salar Jung was made fully aware of the exact remuneration to be received by him from the promoters aforesaid, firstly, as stated in para. 13 hereof by the production of the drafts, and subsequently by the official telegram, dated the 19th day of January 1882, from the defendant to Sir Salar Jung, copy of which is set out at page 81 of the said book No. 1, and by the fact that copies of the agreement, dated the 19th day of January 1882 (copy annexed and marked No. 2). Deed of Partnership, dated 19th January 1882 (copy annexed and marked No. 3) and of the letter of agreement, dated the 19th day of January 1882 (copy annexed and marked No. 4), on which date they were finally executed, were sent to Sir Salar Jung with covering letter, dated the 20th day of January 1882 (copy thereof is annexed and marked No. 5) on the 20th day of January 1882.

21.—The defendant says that it was at the desire of the promoters that the said copies were forwarded to Sir Salar Jung. The defendant had to leave Bombay for Calcutta on the 19th day of January 1882, and before doing so left the said covering letter No. 5 signed by him to be posted with the copies of the said agreements and articles of partnership.

22.—The defendant says that the 10th para. of the plaint is misleading. The defendant believes that the report of the defendant alluded to in the said para. is the defendant's letter of the 7th day of November 1881, set out at pages 10-21 of the said book No. 1, at which time the defendant was dealing with the railway scheme only. The defendant says that he showed Sir Salar Jung the agreement of the 2nd day of November 1881, and informed him that unless he gave permission in writing, the defendant would not be able to accept any benefit under the said agreement, and the defendant also showed Sir Salar Jung the draft articles of partnership prepared by Mr. Winter, whereby he was to get a 6-anna share in the mining concession if it was granted, and if Sir Salar Jung's consent was obtained by him in writing.

23.—The defendant admits that Sir Salar Jung on the 28th day of December 1881, authorised him to receive 5 per cent. commission on the purchase-money of two crores of rupees. Sir Salar Jung for political reasons was extremely anxious to bring the plaintiff State in direct contact with English capital, and to promote in the plaintiff State any ventures undertaken and worked by Englishmen unconnected with the British Government of India, and Sir Salar Jung was quite indifferent as to what the defendant could get for himself from the promoters of schemes which had that result, and was also anxious to reward the defendant liberally from the monies of the plaintiff State if his (Sir Salar Jung's) desires could be carried out.

24.—The defendant says that the pencil note upon the memo. of the defendant, dated 1st day of January 1883, is in the handwriting of Sir Salar Jung, as the plaintiff State well knows. The said handwriting has been acknowledged by Sir Salar Jung the younger, in his letter, dated the 1st day of April 1885, copy where-

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[illegible] disputed [illegible] Committee [illegible] his answers [illegible] 733 to 738, inclusive, [illegible] the defendant will [illegible] by the counsel of [illegible] Committee, to be [illegible] Blue-Book, containing the [illegible] of the said Committee. The [illegible] on the said Blue-Book when [illegible]

[illegible] defendant says that the terms of the said [illegible] of Sir Salar Jung are not properly set forth [illegible] of the plaint, and the defendant craves [illegible] refer to the original. The defendant says [illegible] said pencil note refers to the remuneration [illegible] defendant was to receive in respect of both the [illegible] railway and mining schemes.

26.—The defendant says that para. 11 of the plaint [illegible] also misleading: the defendant was deputed not [illegible] to put the railway scheme but also the mining scheme before the Government of India. He first met the Resident in Bombay, and afterwards in Calcutta. What took place at Calcutta is set forth at pages 81 to 98 of the said Book No. 1, to which, for brevity's sake, the defendant craves leave to refer. The defendant denies that the railway scheme was rejected as alleged. The defendant says that the letter of the 5th day of January 1882, is a genuine letter, as the plaintiff State well knows and has admitted. In the draft of the said letter the word "pecuniary" was written before the word "remuneration," but the said word "pecuniary" was struck out by the said Sir Salar Jung in consequence of the draft articles of partnership referred to in para. 13, by which the defendant was going to receive a share in the mining concession. The defendant will rely on the said draft when produced.

27.—The defendant admits going to England in April 1882, and his instructions were those contained in the letter, dated 31st March 1882, set out at p. 102 of the said book No. 1.

28.—The defendant in reply to para. 13 of the plaint craves leave to refer to the said letter of the 31st day of March 1882.

29.—The allegations in para. 14 of the plaint are in substance correct.

30.—With reference to the allegations in para. 15 of the plaint, the defendant says that it is true that after he got to England, the railway and mining schemes were separated, in consequence of the financiers there thinking that as the one was a scheme likely to induce investors to come forward, and the other a scheme of a speculative character, it would be better not to couple them, and for other reasons not necessary to set out in detail, but which will be found in the contemporaneous documents, and in the memo. of Sir Salar Jung, dated the 10th day of January 1883, on which the defendant will rely. The defendant from June 1882 to October 1883 was busily engaged in and about the said railway scheme. He will rely on the correspondence in the said book No. 1 and on his confidential memo. to Sir Salar Jung, dated the 1st day of October 1882, which gives the substance of the defendant's action at that period. A copy of the said confidential memo. is hereto annexed and marked No. 7.

31.—With reference to the allegations made in para. 16 of the plaint, the defendant says the same are not correct. A copy of the telegram of the 10th day of October 1882, mentioned in para. 16 of the plaint, is hereto annexed and marked No. 8.

32.—The defendant denies the allegations made in para. 18 of the plaint. The defendant had reported to Sir Salar Jung by his aforesaid confidential memo. of 1st October 1882 (No. 7 to this written statement) the formation of a Syndicate in London for acquiring the mining concession. It was the opinion of Sir Salar Jung that the railway and mining schemes would act and re-act on each other, and that both schemes would result in advantage to the plaintiff State. The defendant denies that the proposal, dated the 7th day of November 1882, was the result of a corrupt bargain between W. C. Watson and J. Stewart and the defendant as alleged in para. 18 of the plaint. The fact is, that there was no fresh arrangement made at all at that time as to the defendant's share in the mining concession, but it was understood that the original agreement of 19th day of January 1882, was to stand good. It is untrue that the arrangement that the defendant should have a quarter share in the mining concession if granted was unknown to the Plaintiff State or the said Salar Jung as alleged in the said 18th para. The persons interested in the proposal of the 7th day of November 1882 were for the most part the same persons who had entered into the said agreement of the 2nd day of November 1881 with the defendant, with the exception of Major Strutt, whose interest in the said agreement had ceased under the provisions of the said partnership agreement of the 19th day of January 1882, No. 3 to this written statement.

33.—The defendant brought the said proposal of the 7th day of November 1882 with him from England, and submitted the same to Sir Salar Jung, with a memo., dated the 1st day of January 1883, and, at an interview with Sir Salar Jung about the matter, the defendant again told and reminded Sir Salar Jung of the one-fourth share of the mining concession that he was to get, and it was in consequence of what took place at that interview that the said Sir Salar Jung wrote the pencil note on the defendant's memo. of the 1st day of January 1883, mentioned in para. 10 of the plaint.

34.—The defendant denies that he was party to any corrupt bargain or any underhand dealing, or that the [illegible] memo. of the 10th day of January 1883 in [illegible] ignorance of the agreement that the defendant had made in the above matter, as alleged in para. 19 of the plaint.

35.—The defendant was deputed to go to Calcutta about the railway and mining schemes, and the defendant, before leaving asked Sir Salar Jung if he should inform the Government of India of the personal interest the defendant had in the matter, and the defendant received from Sir Salar Jung permission to give such information, but subsequently Sir Salar Jung changed his mind, and wrote to the defendant the letter, dated 23rd day of January 1883 (copy annexed and marked No. 9), telling the defendant to avoid the subject 'altogether.' The defendant, in not informing the Government of India of his personal interest in the matter, acted under the orders of the said Sir Salar Jung.

36.—The defendant denies that he concealed from the Council of Regency, and he denies that the said Council of Regency were in ignorance of the facts that the defendant had any interest or had made any arrangement for his own personal gain and advantage in respect of the said mining concession, as alleged in para. 22 of the plaint. The defendant says that the Council of Regency were aware that the defendant had a share in the mining concession as aforesaid, and had before them and were aware of the agreement of the 19th day of January 1882, and of the letters of Sir Salar Jung, dated the 28th day of December 1881, 5th day of January 1882, and the pencil note of January 1883 aforementioned, and they knew that the defendant had received the permission of the said Sir Salar Jung to take any remuneration he could get from the promoters, and that the defendant had agreed to take such remuneration, and the defendant was expressly authorized by the said Council of Regency to act on all instructions he had received from the said Sir Salar Jung.

37.—The defendant says that the suggestion made in para. 24 of the plaint, that the defendant for purposes of his own refrained from proceeding with Morton, Rose and Co., and procured W. C. Watson to take up the railway scheme, is absolutely false to the knowledge of the plaintiff State; the fact is that the defendant, on arriving in England, placed himself in communication with Morton, Rose and Co., and pressed them to carry out their proposal of November 1882, but Morton, Rose and Co., by their letter, dated 9th day of July 1883 (copy whereof is annexed and marked 10) declined to have anything further to do with the said railway scheme. The defendant telegraphed at once to the senior administrator of the plaintiff State, and the defendant was thereafter authorized to get the said railway scheme taken up by others. The defendant says that it is the fact that through him W. C. Watson was induced to take up the railway scheme, as the defendant threatened him that the mining concession would not be granted unless he put the railway through. The defendant will reply upon the agreement (exhibit H to the plaint) and on his (the defendant's) conduct in the matter of the negotiation for the said agreement as proof of the *bona fides* of the defendant's conduct in the interest of the plaintiff State throughout. The defendant says that it would have been impossible to have got the railway scheme undertaken on more favourable terms than the same was undertaken by W. C. Watson. The terms of the agreement with W. C. Watson were much more favourable to the plaintiff State than the terms rejected by Morton, Rose & Co. The defendant further says that if he did not induce W. C. Watson to enter into the said agreement (Exhibit H. to the plaint), in all probability the railway scheme would have fallen through altogether

38.—The defendant denies the allegations made in para. 25 of the plaint. The defendant consulted the legal advisers of the plaintiff State of his own accord and on his own motion, and in the *bona fide* protection of the plaintiff State's interests, and it was entirely owing to the defendant's action that the proposal of the 7th day of November 1882 was not at once carried out as the defendant had full authority to carry out the same from the plaintiff State with the approval of the Government of India.

39.—The revised draft, prepared by Messrs. White, Borrett and Co., was drawn in accordance with the instructions and suggestions of Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, and a committee of experts, Mr. White and Mr. Blakesly, and the defendant always supported and insisted on such instructions and suggestions being carried out, and the result was that the revised draft was not accepted by the concessionaires. The defendant will rely on his conduct in the matter of the preparation of the said revised draft as a proof of his *bona fides* in the above matter, and in proof of his always having acted in the interests of the plaintiff State, notwithstanding that he was personally interested in the said mining concession. This suggestion made in para. 26 of the plaint, that the defendant finding that the alterations made by the revised draft were against his own interest, was dissatisfied, and therefore suggested he should return to Hyderabad, is false. The defendant not only approved of the revised draft when in England, but on his return to Hyderabad always advised Sir Salar Jung the younger, who was then the Minister of the Plaintiff State, to adhere to the said revised draft, and the defendant himself dictated the letter, dated the 17th day of December 1884 (Exhibit K to the plaint) addressed by Sir Salar Jung the younger to Mr. Winter.

40.—The defendant denies the allegations made in para. 27 of the plaint. The true facts are set out in the letter written by Sir Salar Jung the younger to the 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, dated the 14th day of January 1885 (copy whereof is annexed and marked No. 11). The verbal promise that the defendant gave was given with the concurrence of the Special Committee at the India Office, and Sir Salar Jung the younger was at once informed of what had been done. The allegations made in para. 27 of the plaint are made with a view of giving a false colour to the real facts, and have apparently been concocted by picking out sentences from the said letter of the 14th day of January 1885 without regard to the context.

41.—The defendant denies the allegations made in para. 28 of the plaint. The defendant believed that Messrs. Watson and Stewart would not accept the revised draft, and as a matter of fact W. C. Watson, by his letter, dated the 8th day February 1884 (copy annexed and marked No. 12), refused to accept the same.

42.—With reference to the allegations made in para. 29 of the plaint, the defendant says it is not the fact that the original proposal of the 7th day of November 1882 contemplated any further expenditure than £100,000 from share capital. The defendant submits that the opinion of Messrs. White, Borrett and Company as to what was contemplated by the original proposal (and from which opinion the allegations in para. 29 of the plaint are taken) was erroneous, as will more fully appear on reference to the original proposal and the minutes of Sir Salar Jung and the Council of Regency and the contention of the promoters themselves.

43.—The defendant says that when he returned to Hyderabad in February 1884, H. H. the Nizam had been installed and had appointed Sir Salar Jung the younger as his Minister, and the suggestion in para. 30 of the plaint that the defendant after his return refrained from carrying out his alleged corrupt schemes during the continuance of the Provisional Government is false.

44.—The defendant says that Sir Salar Jung the younger was informed of the verbal promise given by the defendant as mentioned in para. 40 of this written statement, and all representations made by the defendant to Sir Salar Jung the younger were so made after he had been informed of such promise, and all such representations were true. The accounts and vouchers (described in para. 30 of the plaint as alleged accounts and original vouchers) were genuine documents, and truthfully represented the facts disclosed by them. The defendant denies that he well knew that the remuneration which W. C. Wastson had received in respect of the railway scheme was an adequat remuneration; on the contrary, the defendant believed then, and still believes, that the said rumuneration was quite inadequate, the fact being as the defendant believes that the said W. C. Watson expended £96,740 or thereabouts out of the £100,000 he received, and in addition had himself to take up 4,037 shares in the Railway, with the result, that instead of being adequately remunerated he lost upwards of £7,000 by the agreement with reference to the railway and his connection therewith. The defendant says that it is the fact that heavy loss was occasioned to W. C. Watson and other underwriters of the railway's capital as represented by the defendant, and in support thereof the defendant will rely on the letters, dated 14th day of March 1884, from the Secretary of the Railway Company to the Agent and Chief Engineer of H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited, when produced. The defendant says it is not the case that he admitted that more favourable terms to the plaintiff State might have been obtained, or that such was the fact as alleged in the said 30th para. of the plaint.

45.—The defendant denies the allegations made in para. 31 of the plaint.

46.—The defendant denies that it had been arranged between the said C. A. Winter and his co-concessionaires and the defendant that C. A. Winter should come to India in 1884, as alleged in para. 32 of the plaint, the defendant had not been a party to any arrangement of the sort. The defendant believes that the said C. A. Winter came out with authority from Watson and Stewart to complete an agreement for the mining concession if he could. It is not true that the letter, dated the 16th day of December 1884, was written in concert with the defendant as alleged in the said 32nd para. of the plaint. On the contrary, when the said C. A. Winter went through the draft concession with the defendant shortly before the said letter was written, the defendant informed the said C. A. Winter that he would have to accept the draft as drawn by Messrs. White, Borrett and Company, and that the defendant would advise Sir Salar Jung to adhere to such draft if his advice was asked, and the defendant on being asked did so advise Sir Salar Jung, and the defendant dictated or drafted the letter of the 17th day of December 1884 (Ex. K.) to the plaint written in reply to the said letter of Winter of the 16th day of December 1884.

47.—The defendant denies that Sir Salar Jung, the younger, was aware of the Secretary of State's despatch, dated the 21st day of February 1884, as alleged in para. 34 of the plaint, or that Sir Salar Jung the younger was disinclined to grant the mining concession, or that owing to the defendant's representations he did not feel at liberty to reject the revised draft if the concessionaires were prepared to accept it. It is the fact, however, that owing to the defendant's advice to adhere to the revised draft, that Sir Salar Jung the younger did not agree to any of the modifications proposed by the said C. A. Winter in his letter of the 16th day of December 1884, but adhered to the revised draft, and did not reject it in favour of terms more favourable to the Concessionaires. The defendant says that para. 34 of the Plaint is based on a complete perversion of the real facts.

48.—The defendant denies that Sir Salar Jung the younger, had been induced by the defendant to agree amongst other alterationsto reduce the minimum capital to be subscribed from £500,000 to £250,000 as alleged in para. 35 of the plaint: on the contrary, the defendant always advised SirSalar Jung, the younger, to adhere to the £500,000 mentioned in the said draft and not to consent to any alteration in the revised draft. The alteration agreed on by Sir Salar Jung, the younger, were not agreed on and [illegible] of or relying in any way on the defendant; at the time such alterations were agreed on the negotiations for the mining agreement had been completely taken out of the defendant's hands and were conducted by Sir Salar Jung, the younger, direct with Mr. C. A. Winter. The defendant did not in any way interfere with the same except when he was specially asked by Sir Salar Jnng the younger when the defendant always advised adherence to the revised draft, and a £500,000 minimum of capital to be subscribed.

49.—The defendant admits that he reduced the prospecting fee to 1 lac annually, as alleged in para. 37 of the plaint; but this was done in pursuance of express authority given him by Sir Salar Jung the elder, and that such reduction was a proper one to make, is shown by the fact that the Government of India and the Resident of Hyderabad thought that the prospecting fee of 1 lac per annum was far too heavy.

50.—With reference to the allegation made in paras. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43 of the plaint, the defendant says that after his return to India in February 1884, the negotiations for the agreement relating to the mining concession were not in his hands. The defendant whenever consulted always advised that the revised draft prepared in England should be adhered to, and the defendant says he is not responsible for the alterations which the said Sir Salar Jung and the Government of India chose to make or agree to. The defendant was requested by Sir Salar Jung to draft the letter of the 10th day of August 1885 mentioned in para. 40 of the plaint, and the defendant (against whose advice Sir Salar Jung had already by his letter of 14th day of January 1885 reduced the amount from £500,000 to £250,000) drafted the said letter objecting to any further reduction below £250,000; but the Resident and Sir Salar Jung, in spite of the protests of the defendant, consented to the reduction of the subscribed and paid-up capital to £150,000 and £75,000, respectively, and the defendant says that he is not responsible for such reduction.

51.—The defendant denies that the work of preparing the draft was entrusted to the defendant on behalf of the plaintiff State, or that the matter was left entirely in the defendant's hands as far as the plaintiff State was concerned, as alleged in para. 42 of the plaint. The defendant declined to undertake the responsibitity of altering the revised draft prepared by experts in London. The draft was consequently prepared at the desire of Sir Salar Jung the younger at the Residency, by Mr. FitzGerald, the 1st Assistant Resident. The defendant went over the draft prepared by Mr. FitzGerald at the request of Mr. FitzGerald and believed it carried out the intentions of Sir Salar Jung and the Government of India, but he is not responsible for the same. The defendant's suggestions to adhere to the revised draft were entirely ignored by the Resident and by Sir Salar Jung, the younger. The defendant denies that the draft was finally settled and agreed to by the defendant on behalf of the plaintiff State as alleged in para. 43 of the plaint.

52.—The defendant, with reference to the allegations made against him, craves leave, for brevity sake, to refer to his answers given to certain questions put to him by the plaintiff State in the month of May 1888, copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked No. 13.

53.—The defendant denies that he never informed Sir Salar Jung the younger prior to the execution of the concession, dated the 7th day of January 1886, that he had any share in the said concession, or that he had made any arrangement for his own personal gain and advantage in respect thereof, as alleged in para. 44 of the plaint. Sir Salar Jung the younger was well aware, long before the execution of the said concession that the defendant had a quarter share in the said concession; the said Sir Salar Jung, the younger, not only knew the same from information supplied and given to him by the defendant, but he knew the same from other sources as well. In 1883 he was Secretary of the Council of Regency and knew the fact then. In April 1884, one Mr. Sevestre was deputed by Mr. Robert Knight to inform Sir Salar Jung the younger of the fact, and did so, and the plaintiff State at that time procured from the said Mr Robert Knight a number of documents including a copy of the said partnership agreement, which informed the plaintiff State of what they were already aware of—viz., that the defendant had the said share in the said concession. In April 1884, Mr. Rock, the confidential Agent of the plaintiff State in London, was well aware of the fact, and on that ground asked Sir Salar Jung the younger to withdraw the business of the said mining concession from the defendant's hands, and told him of the defendant's share in the said concession. The said business was accordingly taken out of the defendants' hands. In 1884 when the said Sir Salar Jung and the defendant had words with reference to the defendant not wishing to act on a Commission appointed with reference to certain Arab riots at Hyderabad, and the defendant resigned his post, the circumstance of the defendant having the said share in the mining concession was expressly mentioned by Sir Salar Jung and by the defendant. The defendant will rely on his letter of resignation and on Sir Salar Jung's reply thereto when produced.

In 1885, on several occasions, the said Sir Salar Jung the younger had the matter before him as well as the letter of his father under which the defendant was entitled to take what remuneration he could get from the promoters, and the defendant says it was well known to Sir Salar Jung the younger and to his Highness the Nizam, and it was also generally known that the defendant had the share aforesaid in the said concession. The fact was published and alluded to several times in the year 1884, in the *Statesman* newspaper, edited by Mr. Robert Knight, which paper was heavily subsidized by the plaintiff State. The defendant further says that the British Resident at Hyderabad, long before the said mining concession was executed, knew of the said letters of Sir Salar Jung the elder, dated 28th December 1881 and 5th January 1882, and of the pencil notes of January 1883, and was aware that the defendant had been authorized to take what he could get from the promoters.

54.—The defendant further says that Sir Salar Jung the younger informed the defendant that he had consulted Mr. C. Sabayapathi Iya, Barrister-at-law, the then Advocate-General of the Hyderabad State, with respect to the defendant's being a partner with the promoters as aforesaid and had placed the papers showing the defendant's interest as aforesaid before him for his opinion, and in consequence of his advice had determined to, as in fact he did, take the negotiations relating to the concession in his own hands. The defendant says that the information so given him by Sir Salar Jung the younger was true, as will appear from the said opinion when produced.

55.—The defendant say that the fact of his being interested in the said concession, and the fact that Sir Salar Jung the younger had consulted the Hyderabad Advocate-General with reference thereto, and the advice given by the latter and Salar Jung's action thereon were well known in Hyderabad at the time.

56.—The defendant has no personal knowledge of the matters alleged in para. 46 of the plaint, and does not admit the same.

57.—The defendant admits the allegations made in para. 47 of the plaint, and says that no secret was made of the fact that 85,000 shares had been issued as fully paid up to the concessionaires. The transaction was drawn attention to by a paragraph in the Money Article of the London Standard of the 13th day of December 1886, and the agreement between the concessionaires and the Company was set out at length in that newspaper. Full particulars were also given in Burdett's *Official Intelligence*, published in February 1887, of the price paid to the concessionaires. The balance sheet of the Company issued in July 1887, also sets forth the same, and the defendant by his memorandum, dated the 7th day of May 1887, fully explained to H. H. the Nizam that no payment had been made for the said 85,000 shares, which had been issued as fully paid up. This was moreover known to the plaintiff State long before the documents and information sent in August 1886, by Messrs. Watson and Stewart to the plaintiff State.

58.—The defendant denies that he requested that no shares should be allotted in his name in order to deceive the plaintiff State and conceal the fact of his being interested in the said concession as alleged in para. 49 of the plaint. The allotment of shares and transfer of shares mentioned in the said 49th para. were not so made at the request or with the knowledge and consent of the defendant. The concessionaires in London had determined that the Defendant should take up and pay for his proportion of the share capital issued for cash, viz., £37,500, although the agreement with the defendant of the the 19th day of January 1882, provided that the Defendant should not be called upon to provide any of the capital for the purposes of the partnership, and the defendant being in India at the time and the concessionaires in London being about to provide the whole of the capital required to take up the share capital issued for cash, arranged not to allot the shares to the Defendant, but thought it advisable to transfer them into the name of Mr. C. A Winter, so that he might hand them to the Defendant, and recover the proportion of cash required to be paid by the Defendant as aforesaid. The defendant believes that for similar reasons the shares that Mr. Forbes (who was also in India) was entitled to, were dealt with in the same way.

59.—The defendant denies that the shares of the defendant were dealt with as alleged in para. 50 of the plaint, so as to keep the defendant's name out of the books of the company, and thus continue to deceive the plaintiff State. No secrecy whatever was observed in the matter. The share warrants were lodged with the defendant's bankers on their paying the monies required from the Defendant to take up his proportion of the 3,750 shares mentioned in para. 51 of the plaint.

60.—The defendant further says that the said Sir Salar Jung the younger was informed by a letter written by the said Mr. Rock, the confidential Agent of the plaintiff's State in December 1886, that the defendant had received 21,250 shares in the said company, and which letter was shown to the defendant by the said Sir Salar Jung, on or about the 3rd day of January 1887, and the defendant informed Sir Salar Jung that he had received the said 21,250 shares, being his quarter share which he was entitled to, under the circumstances hereinbefore mentioned, and which circumstances were known to the said Sir Salar Jung.

61.—The defendant denies that he became desirous of realising as many of his shares as he could, or that with the view of doing so, he submitted the memorandum of 7th May 1887, or that he verbally gave false reasons for advocating a purchase of shares as alleged in para. 52 of the plaint. The defendant denies that the statements in the said memorandum of 7th May 1887 were not brought to the knowledge of Colonel Marshall. The said memorandum in Urdu was a mere summary and translation of an English memorandum, which was submitted to Colonel Marshall, the object of the Urdu translation or summary being that his Highness the Nizam might read the summary himself. There was nothing in the Urdu memorandum which was not in the English memorandum. The said Urdu memorandum was, moreover, seen and considered and reported on by Mehdi Ali in his report of the 9th day of May 1887 (hereto annexed and marked 14). The defendant will rely on said report and on the translation of the defendant's Urdu memorandum of the 7th day of May 1887, which the defendant submits is a perfectly fair statement of the reasons, *pro* and *con*, of the purchase by the plaintiff State of share in the said company.

62.—The defendant further [illegible] before the purchase of shares was agreed on, he informed his Highness the Nizam personally that the defendant had a quarter share in the concession and held shares in the company representing that amount, and the defendant advised his Highness the Nizam to consult the Government of India before purchasing shares in the said company.

63.—The defendant denies that he carefully concealed from the plaintiff State and Colonel Marshall the defendant's intention to sell his own shares in the said company, and the fact that he had any shares as alleged in the said para. 52. The defendant had no intention of selling his own shares, and the plaintiff State was well aware that the defendant had the said shares in the company.

64.—The defendant denies that he procured authority from the plaintiff State to purchase shares under the circumstances alleged in the said para. 52.

65.—The defendant says that a telegram, dated the 10th day of May 1887, was sent to W. C. Watson, who was then the principal Agent of the plaintiff State, to 'buy the shares required by the plaintiff State, and he telegraphed in reply as the fact was that none were to be had.

66.—The defendant says that he did not go to England in June 1887, in consequence of the plaintiff State having resolved on buying shares in the said company as alleged in para. 53 of the plaint. The defendant's visit to England had been arranged before that resolution had been arrived at in connection with the jubilee of H. M. the Queen-Empress and other matters. It is the fact that the defendant was requested to arrange, if possible, to buy the shares required by the plaintiff State, and he accordingly did ask W. C. Watson if he could buy 10,000 shares at £12. The defendant denies that measures were concerted between him and W. C. Watson, or that anything was done by them, or either of them, for the purpose of deceiving the Government of the plaintiff State as alleged in para. 53 of the plaint. The defendant denies that he falsely pretended that W. C. Watson was the Agent of the plaintiff State in England, or that W. C. Watson pretended to be such Agent as alleged, and in this connection the defendant will rely on the telegram, dated 10th day of May 1887, to W. C. Watson hereinbefore mentioned.

67.—The defendant says that he never thought of selling his own shares to the plaintiff State until it was found that the shares required by the plaintiff state could not be purchased at £12 a share, and it was only for the purpose of effecting the transaction that the plaintiff State was anxious to carry out that the defendant agreed to sell his own share's at £12, the market price at that date being £12 5-16. The Defendant will rely upon the evidence of Mr. W. C. Watson, given before the said Parliamentary Committee and printed in the Blue-Book hereinbefore mentioned, as showing the circumstances under which and the manner the said transaction was carred out. The defendant denies that there was anything fraudulent or improper in the said transaction or in the mode in which it was effected. The plaintiff State could not have acquired the said shares except at a very much higher price in the market.

68.—The defendant denies that he sent the telegram to Colonel Marshall, mentioned in para. 54 of the plaint in order to deceive the Plaintiff State as alleged in that para. The defendant on the 5th day of June 1887 sent a telegram for His Highness the Nizam, and the same having been translated into Urdu, was forthwith delivered to his Highness the Nizam. The defendant also wrote a letter to His Highness informing him that the shares bought were the defendant's own shares as he could not buy any others and that if his Highness the Nizam did not wish to have them he need only telegraph "No" The said letter was enclosed in a registered letter addressed to Colonel Marshall,

69.—The defendant denies the allegations made in para. 57 of the plaint. The plaintiff State were always well aware that the defendant had a one-fourth share in the mining concession, and that the defendant after the Company was formed had received one-fourth of the company's shares and the defendant denies that he fraudulently concealed the said facts up to the 2nd day of May 1888, as alleged, or at all.

70.—The defendant says that the contentions and assertions of the plaintiff State in para. 58 of the plaint are unfounded, and the defendant relies on the circumstances hereinbefore set forth as an answer to the said contentions and assertions.

71.—The defendants admit the agreement of the 28th day of May 1888 mentioned in para. 59 of the plaint, but he does not admit the construction thereof contended for by the plaintiff State. The defendant contends that the said agreement prevents the plaintiff State from seeking to recover from the defendant the 12,500 shares mentioned in the said agreement. The defendant further says, he entered into the said agreement on understanding from the plaintiff State (acting by its Minister his Excellency Sir Asman Jah Bahadur) and from the British Government (acting by its Resident Mr. Howell) that it should not be competent for the plaintiff State to attempt to recover the said 12,500 shares from the defendant.

72.—The defendant says that the plaintiff State having entered into the agreement of the 28th day of May 1888, for the resale of the said 12,500 shares to the plaintiff with the full knowledge that the said shares had been originally received by the defendant as a portion of his share of the said concession are precluded from suing the defendant for the same, or any other portion of the shares in the plaint mentioned.

73.—In reply to para. 60 of the plaint, the defendant says that in his memorandum of October 1882, he did contemplate that the whole capital of the company might be utilized in the country, but Sir Salar Jung the elder, as appears from his note made upon the said memorandum, questioned whether the company could be relied on to spend so much, and by his memorandum of 10th January 1883, the said Salar Jung did give the go-by to what the defendant had suggested as possible, and fixed the amount that the company was to undertake to expend at £100,000.

74.—The defendant denies the contentions alleged in paras. 65 and 66 of the plaint. The defendant will rely on the correspondence (copies whereof are hereto annexed and marked 15).

75.—The defendant says that the delay in carrying out the agreement of the 28th day of May 1888, is entirely due to the plaintiff State. It is upwards of three years since the defendant performed his part of the said agreement, and upwards of two years since the mortgage mentioned in the said agreement has been approved and engrossed ready for execution by the defendant, who has repeatedly urged the plaintiff State to carry out the said agreement on their part. It is untrue that the defendant refuses to carry out and fulfil the said agreement on his part, as alleged in para. 67 of the plaint, and he denies that the plaintiff State is entitled to damages by reason of the delay in the performance of the said agreement as alleged in the said para. 67.

76.—The defendant says that by reason of the delay of the plaintiff State in delivering and transferring to the Defendant the said 12,500 shares, the defendant has sustained damages to the amount of £100,000 which sum in rupees at the rate of exchange of the day amounting to fourteen lacs the defendant claims from the plaintiff State, and which he will, if necessary, claim to set-off against the plaintiff State's demand herein.

77.—The defendant without prejudice to the defence aforesaid contends and submits that in no event is the plaintiff State entitled to recover from the defendant the [illegible] share of the concession received by him, or any of the shares received by the defendant without repayment to the defendant with interest at 9 per cent. from the dates of payment by the defendant of all monies paid by the defendant in respect of calls or otherwise by the defendant in and about the acquisition of the said shares, and if necessary the defendant will set off the amount of such monies expended by him against the plaintiff State's claim herein.

78.—The defendant denies that the plaintiff State is entitled to the monies mentioned in para. 68 of the plaint, or that the defendant has defrauded the plaintiff State as alleged in the said para.

79.—The defendant denies the submissions, assertions and charges of the plaintiff State set forth in paras. 61, 62, 63 and 64 of the plaint, and denies that he is guilty of the fraud and improper conduct alleged against him. The Defendant says his conduct was *bona fide* throughout.

80.—The defendant denies that the plaintiff State was by means of the fraud of the defendant kept from the knowledge of the circumstances relied on by the Plaintiff State as grounds for this suit, until on or after the 2nd day of May 1888, as alleged in para. 69 of the plaint. The plaintiff State's alleged cause of action did not arise on the 2nd day of May 1888 as alleged. The defendant says that this suit is barred by the Limitation Act.

81.—The defendant will contend that the Plaintiff State is estopped from claiming the quarter share of the said concession from the defendant, and is estopped from claiming the shares in the plaint mentioned which the defendant received as aforesaid and is estopped from claiming damages from the defendant as alleged.

82.—Save that the defendant has always been, and is ready and willing to complete the agreement of the 28th day of May 1888, on having the true consideration paid by him for the said 12,500 shares entered in the Instrument of Transfer, the defendant denies that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief claimed or any part thereof, and submits that this suit should be dismissed with costs.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG.

I, Sirdar Diler Jung, the defendant above named, solemnly declare that what is stated in above written statement is true to my own knowledge, except where the same is stated on information and belief, in which cases I believe the same to be true.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG.

Solemnly declared at Bombay aforesaid this 14th day of September 1891, Before me.

(Sd.) L. M. BANAJEE,
Commissioner.

(Sd.) CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND, & BAYLEY,
Attorneys for the defendant.

THE "BANGABASI" CASE.

THE Bengal Government have issued a resolution with regard to the *Bangabasi* case. From this it appears that a representation has been presented to the Government on behalf of the accused. It says:—"In continuation of my letter, dated 28th August last, I am directed to forward a copy of a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from Jogendra Chunder Bose, Kristo Chunder Banerjea, Brojoraj Banerjea, and Auronody Roy, respectively, proprietor, editor, manager, and printer, of the Bengali newspaper, *Bangabasi*, in which they express their deep and heart-felt sorrow for having allowed the articles, which were the subject of the recent prosecution, to appear in the columns of the *Bangabasi*, and throw themselves unreservedly on the mercy of the Lieutenant-Governor. In a separate communication they undertake to publish this petition in the *Bangabasi* newspaper when required by the Government. I am also to forward a copy of a letter from the president of a newly-formed Native Press Association, in which the members, who are the proprietors and [illegible] all important native newspapers published in Bengal, express their regret at the use of the language of the articles, but support the prayer of the petitioners, which is also supported by the British Indian Association in the letter, copy of which is also submitted, in which they express their strong condemnation of the language and tone of the incriminated articles." In considering the above petition and letters, the Lieutenant-Governor has thought that great weight should be attached to the results of the recent trial. In the first place, the interpretation placed by the Chief Justice in his charge upon Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is substantially that contended for on behalf of the Crown. In the second place, there can be no reasonable doubt that the majority of the jury in the proportion of 7 to 2 were in favour of a conviction, and that it was solely owing to what might be described as an accident that this verdict was not accepted by the Court under Section 305 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the accused convicted. In future every editor who admits a seditious article inciting his readers to feelings of disaffection against the Government will know that he is committing a breach of the law as laid down by the highest authority in Bengal and will hardly hope to escape punishment through the chance that the jury may disagree and the Judge may again decline to be governed by the verdict, of the majority. The main object of the Government in instituting the prosecution, *viz.*, to ascertain and make known the exact state of the law, has been thus attained, and the accused persons have now expressed their contrition unreservedly and have pledged themselves never again to give any just cause for the belief that they are intent on exciting disaffection. In these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor considers that no adequate object would be gained by renewing the prosecution next November, but rather that the Government should gladly take the opportunity of showing that it is not influenced by vindictive feelings, and he, therefore, proposes to instruct the law officers of Government not to proceed further in the matter.

The Government of India, in replying to the letter, say the Governor-General in Council has perused these papers with much satisfaction, and fully approves of the course which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to take in directing the prosecution of the accused in the *Bangabasi* case to be withdrawn. The paper which was selected for prosecution by the Lieutenant-Governor, acting upon the opinion of his legal advisers by whom the articles upon which the prosecution was based were chosen, was one of those which since the passing into law of the Age of Consent Act, in March last, had shown themselves conspicuously virulent in their attacks upon the Government. No prosecution, under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code had, however, been instituted since that section was added to the Code in 1870, and doubts had been expressed in various quarters as to the manner in which it might be construed by the Courts. The Government of India did not share these doubts, and were not prepared to admit that the law as it stands is insufficient. The law has now been clearly explained by the highest judicial authority in Bengal, and the interpretation put upon it coincides with that which the Government of India themselves attached to it. It has been shown beyond a doubt that deliberate attempts to excite feelings of enmity and ill-will against the Government, and to hold it up to the hatred and contempt of the people, by misrepresentation of the true state of affairs by partial statements of facts so as to cause disaffection, are offences within the purview of the section, and that writings of this nature in the public press render those who publish them liable to punishment under the existing law. This having been fully demonstrated, and the persons responsible for the appearance of the incriminated articles in the *Bangabasi* having themselves acknowledged those articles to be "intemperate, disrespectful, and unjustifiable," having expressed their contribution, and having promissed never to repeat their offence, the Government of India are not desirous of pressing the matter further against these defendants. I am to say, in conclusion, that neither now nor in the future has honest and independant criticism, however mistaken or even hostile to Government measures, or the action of public officers, anything to fear from the law, so long as it is put forward in good faith, and does attempt to stir up hatred of the Government, or attack its inherent characteristics. So far as it is well informed, such criticism is welcomed by the Government of India as a valuable auxiliary in good administration of the country.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

IN connection with the Athletic and Sporting Meeting, between the 12th and 17th October 1891, a Handicap Badminton Tournament will be held in the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, of which all those taking part in the Athletic and Sporting Meeting have, by the kindness of the Committee, been made Honorary Members.

Game.—Three aside—1 Lady and 2 Gentlemen.

Limit Handicap.—Eight points in the game of 21.

Entrance money.—Rs. 4 per side; and the Lady and 2 Gentlemen must arrange their own side and enter together.

Best of 3 games wins and there will be no Tournament unless there are at least 3 entries.

Any side failing to play on the day and at the time appointed by the Committee will be disqualified.

Entries to be made not later than 10th October to

H. M. STEUART,
H. E. E. PROCTER,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th September, 1891.

RUSSIA ON THE FRONTIER.

IT seems only too probable, writes the *Pioneer*, that the Russians are bent upon reviving the question of the boundaries of Afghanistan on the Upper Oxus, with a view no doubt to asserting their right to place outposts on that portion of the Hindu Kush, which their exploring parties have lately been visiting. Captain Grombchevtsky failed last year to penetrate through Afghan territory to Kafiristan, and his attempted journey into Badakshan was summarily checked. This summer he moved further eastwards, and crossing the Alichur Pamir managed to get his advanced detachments well on to the Hindu Kush. The Local Chinese authorities could not stop well-armed men bent upon going forward; and as the Amir of Kabul has no posts east of Sachad on the Oxus the intruders had a perfectly easy game to play. In the No man's Land east of Wood's Lake the Russians can apparently do just as they please, as the Chinese at Yarkand have neglected to push their frontier right up to the borders of Afghan territory. The country which thus lies open is a high plateau intersected by great mountain chains; it is covered for many months in the year with snow, and the only people who frequent it are nomads with their herds in the late spring and summer. The Kanjutis from the south raid upon the Pamirs from time to time in search of slaves; stray travellers visit them for sport and adventure; but not until this year have these wastes been traversed by the soldiers of a European Power. Russia from her secure position in Central Asia can send exploring or filibustering partisans to "the Roof of the World" without any one being the wiser; it is only when they actually reach the Hindu Kush passes as was the case last month the news reaches India of their movements. From the Oxus at Khamaib to the Khorassan border in the neighbourhood of Pul-i-Khatun to the northern frontier of Afghanistan is clearly marked out by the boundary pillars which remains as the outward and visible sign of the international Boundary Commission of seven years ago. From Khamaib to Wood's Lake the Oxus is recognised in a way as the Afghan boundary, though in 1873, when Earl Granville came to an understanding with the St. Petersburg authorities on this matter, the course of the river was not accurately known to geographers. It is owing to this fact that the Amir's ascendency over Shighnan and Roshan gives such offence to Russia, who, is doubtless now collecting data with a view to making mischief in this direction hereafter. Eastwards beyond Wood's Lake there is the debateable ground we have already referred to, and it is here that the first signs of Russian activity have been given. Their further development will have to be carefully watched.

If the latest maps be consulted it will be seen that the territory directly administered by Russia in Central Asia stretches to the south of the Altai Mountains to the Great Kara Kul Lake and the Khargosh Pamir; while Bokhara which is practically a Russian State though nominally semi-independent, intervenes between the Zarafshan Province and North-Eastern Afghanistan. In the extreme east of the territory marked as Bokharan is the district known as Darwaz, about which but little information is available. It abuts, however, on Roshan, a petty Khanate of which more may be heard within the next year or two. The authority of the Amir of Bokhara is not much respected in places so remote from his capital as Darwaz, but as the people content themselves with a kind of negative disregard for it there can be no object in enforcing a strict rule. The fact seems to be that in the sparcely populated districts beyond the Hindu Kush a democratic form of Government obtains, the headmen of villages ruling their own little circles according to their individual pleasure. The difficulty is to know to whom they really owe alligiance, and if ever the question of boundaries is raised we shall probably see the ethnological argument applied by Russia in even a more striking way than it was advanced in the case of the Sarik and Salac Turkomans in 1885-86. It is a curious circumstance that China should be looked upon even by minor chiefs south of the Hindu Kush as the Power to which some kind of obedience should be paid; while on the Pamirs and in the Upper Oxus Valley the same feeling prevails. The Amir of Kabul, again, has asserted his authority beyond Badakshan into Shignan and Roshan, and here the tribal headmen look to him as their sovereign ruler.

If the Ab-i-Panja, the northern arm of the Oxus, be crossed, we should probably find a shadowy kind of respect paid to Bokhara. But in no single instance would the Czar be named as *Padisah*, until the actual boundary of the Zerafashan or Alai District was crossed. It is, however, a simple matter for Russian officials to act in the name of the Amir of Bokhara: he is a convenient stalking-horse always ready to hand, and he has neither the inclination nor the power to offer resistance to his masters. So it may come to pass any day that some extravagant pretensions will be advanced regarding Bokharan rights on the borders of Badakshan, Roshan and Shignan, and international difficulties will occur that may not be easy of solution. When once Russian exploring parties begin to frequent debateable ground it is always with the distinct object of eventually asserting some claim to it.

SHOULD WOMEN VOTE?

WE think they should! Because a woman has more good, hard, common sense than a man. Because she makes less bluster about her rights, but quietly maintains them all the same, and much better than a man does. Because she don't give thirty shillings for an article that she knows very well she can get for [illegible] counter without her change, because the shopman is a bit reluctant about counting it out. Because she will hold her money tightly in her dear little right hand for two hours until she first gets a receipt for it from the fellow who made her husband pay the same bill three times last year. Not any "*Just give you credit for it*" for her. Women have the most brains, and by all that is brave, self-reliant and sensible they should vote and run the government. They have the hardest part of nature's tasks to suffer, they labour harder than men and more continuously, and with less complaint. Let a man suffer a little toothache and he will rave and scream and turn the world upside down, but a woman will suffer ten times the misery without complaint. A woman has to bear ten times the physical strain that a man does, and it is only natural that they should be more prone to weakness, debility, liver-complaints, headache, and such simple ailments which though, perhaps, not fatal in themselves, are liable to terminate in serious disease if not promptly checked in their early stages. Thousands of women have been rescued from suffering and misery by a timely recourse to Clements Tonic, a remedy specially suited to the ailments for women, being especially suitable for anæmic, hysterical, and hypochondriacal constitutions. A lady well known in Parramatta, N. S. W., writes under date September 10th—"Sir,—Four years ago I caught a severe cold which settled in my head and chest, and caused an incessant cough and copious discharge of phlegm; this brought on weakness and debility. After considerable attention and doctor's treatment, the cough was relieved and finally cured, but the debility remained and seemed to defy the skill of the medical men and the power of medicine. I had no appetite, and could scarcely eat a particle of food, and was almost reduced to a skeleton, having entirely wasted away. I had taken pints of cod-liver oil, malt extracts, and other medicines without relief, when I was recommended to take Clements Tonic. I procured a bottle, and am thankful to say that I immediately began to improve; I could eat better, and relish and digest what I did eat. I gained flesh every day, and my strength rapidly returned, and after six weeks' treatment with Clements Tonic, I felt a new woman altogether. I took Clements Tonic six months ago, and have never had any sickness since, and am only too glad to add my name to your list of grateful sufferers.—Yours sincerely, Mare Kellett." And Mrs. John Taylor, 24, O'Connell-street, Newtown, N. S. W., says:—"Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have been suffering from neuralgia and debility for the last twelve months, during which time I endured the most excruciating pain. I tried many advertised cures without avail, until I used Clements Tonic, which after the fourth dose I got relief and after taking one bottle the effect was wonderful. I shall recommend Clements Tonic to my friends as a good and safe cure, and would advise others suffering as I have done to use it." Clements Tonic is sold everywhere, but sufferers must be careful to get the genuine as many injurious and useless substitutes are frequently offered for the sake of extra profit by unscrupulous vendors.

The theory that baldness is caused by our insanitary head gear, as shown by the circumstances that women who don't wear top hats seldom get bald, is still engaging the attention of the professional correspondents of the *Lancet*. Dr. Philippi supports the top-hat theory. He happens to know a district in Germany—it is the province of Hessia in the vicinity of Cassel—where the women go prematurely bald and the men do not. Now, it is a significant fact that the Hessians themselves attribute this circumstance in general to the fact that the men always wear soft caps, while the Hessian women and girls have a sort of peaked helmet (called a "batzel") for a headdress, which appears from the description to beat the top hat as an enemy of what the playfully witty call "human thatch." But a sceptical correspondent invites us to reconcile this theory with the fact that baldness appears to have been comparatively rare in the Roman army, in spite of those cumbrous brass and iron helmets, under which the Roman legionaries fought in every climate. We all know what a fuss was made about Cæsar's baldness, and why that great soldier had such an affection for the laurel wreath. That does not look as if human "thatch" among the Romans was commonly wanting.

CARTIGNY, the last French survivor of the battle of Trafalgar, whose hundred and first birthday has just been celebrated at the town of Hyeres, received, as we have already noted, due honour in his country's Press. Some of the biographical information regarding him is, however, a little perplexing. The Paris *Figaro* states that this old worthy, who wears the cross of the Legion of Honour, is "very well known to the English people," and that "his portrait figures in the City Hall of Norfolk (*sic*) beside that of Nelson." "He also occupies," adds a Parisian contemporary, "a place of honour in the houses of the descendants of the Admiral, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and other notabilities of the United Kingdom." Francois Boucaud is the name of the other veteran who was with Cartigny at the abdication of Napoleon at Fontainebleau. Boucaud was bron in 1794.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp and Co.'s [illegible] which is both a perfect Den[illegible] deli[illegible]cious Mouth Wash [illegible]

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE AUTUMN COSTUMES.

THE recent ill-humoured weather in England naturally inclines towards the consideration of autumn raiment. Woollens promise to have the advantage over silk, and the public has a very large assortment from which to choose. There are rough woollens and smooth-textured woollens; woollens thick and thin, plain and figured, self-coloured, and in combinations of two or more tints; woollens that emulate the richess of silk and the substance of fur, and others that reproduce the webbing of lace and gossamer—woollens to suit all tastes and occasions. It is somewhat early as yet to decide on what will be the fashionable colours; nevertheless an almost sure preponderance will be given to brown, taken as a general term to include the divers shades of beige, tan, russet, coffee, almond, chocolate, bronze, terra-cotta, maroon, copper, mordore, and tabac, besides the series of browns with a dash of crimson, such as bois-de-rose and giroflе, and the new brownish purples known as "dahlia" and "pansy," likely to prove particularly attractive. Green, but not of a very positive tone, and in its lighter and duller shades, is likely to be in favour for the smarter gowns, and in bright and often crude tints for millinery. Maize so fashionable at present for summer garb, weather permitting, will most probably be retained for evening and for the etceteras of the toilette—the frillings and furbelows—and most surely for the bonnets exhibited in velvet and satin feathers and ribbons, with other shades of brighter yellow, such as jonquil and marigold. Pink holds a similar place, while entering into the composition of many of the rough woollens mixed with dark blue or grey-blue, which has been so much in vogue of late, especially in its deep and medium tones, will probably only hold a secondary place this autumn, though navy blue serge and cloth are sure to be maintained for ordinary wear, both here and for travelling and country wear. Grey and mauve are likely to be patronised to a limited extent; the former in mixed fabrics, for costumes, jackets, and cloaks; the latter in combinations with black, a position also held by red.

THE LOUIS XVI. COAT.

Those who have a fancy for long basqued jacket bodices may indulge it without scruple or fear of monotony, for there is an infinite number of shapes each differing—perhaps only in slight details, but still differing—from each other. One very dashing style of coat is open at each seam almost up to the waist, an applique of beaded gimp being placed at the top of each opening; another pair of appliques is sewn on the shoulders, from which the fronts are cut straight down, exhibiting a draped chemisette. Such a coat is applied to a brown woollen costume, and, besides the gold and brown passementerie, there is an interweaving of gold on the fronts and cuffs; the chemisette is in surah, the colour of ripe maize. In this case the basques are cut in the same pieces as the bodice; others have seams below the waist, when there are generally square coat-pockets, collar, and lapels. This is the regular Louis XVI. coat, and embroidery suitable in style is used to ornament it. Another variation of the coat is met with in a very dainty costume of dahlia-coloured cashmere. The coat has very long close-fitting basques, open at the seams, and bordered—like the draped tablier of the skirt—with a row of true-lover's-knots rendered in silk braid of the same colour picked out with silver. The design is graduated to suit the situation it occupies, widening out on to the shoulders and diminishing at the waist, to increase still more on the basques and hem of the tablier. Although fitting the figure tightly, the jacket is open in front so as to show a full chemisette a jabot, which may be in faded rose-petal pink or jonquil-yellow surah.

EFFECTIVE AND ECONOMICAL.

Very convenient, and withal economical, is the velvet coat worn with different skirts, and the tight cloth jacket, braided with black. Fashion favours black embroidery and braiding on colour, not only for coats and jackets, but also for skirts. On the latter the ornament is laid on deeper about the hem and *en quilles* at the sides—that is to say, in elongated triangles, base downwards, the intention being to widen out the skirt at the bottom, an effect so easily obtained by the gored skirt, which for some occult reason does not seem to have met with the success it deserves. Again we find a good many skirts divided into tablier and demi-traine, even those for walking; there will be narrow panels on one side or both, or a ribbon knotted down from the waist to the ground, and marking the division between the front and back breadths, which is also emphasised by the trimming of the former only. There is a dress in which this effect is carried out. The material is brige woollen. Along the hem of the front breadth is a broad band of ecru guipure laid flat on black velvet. The shaped belt, V plastron, and gauntlet cuffs are of the same lace, forming transparency over velvet, and from the left hip falls a knotted sash of black ribbon velvet. Some gowns are open on one side, so as to show an under-skirt, and draped in a few folds on the opposite hip. The outlines of the bodice are edged with narrower frills of silk than those on the skirt, which stand up about the throat, forming a little collarette.

THE USE OF FRILLS.

Frills of one sort and another are much used by dressmakers this season. Instead of turning back an open pleated bodice with lapels, which are more applicable to the jacket style, a frill is gathered round the back of the neck and carried down in front, diminishing in width as it goes. When the dress material is applicable to the purpose, when it is soft cashmere, veiling, crepon, &c., the same tissue serves, if not it may be in surah or chiffon. A very pretty dress in coffee-coloured crepon has frills of [illegible] guipure, and themselves edged with lace of the same kind. The folds of the bodice are kept in place by a pointed belt of guipure, and below it hang gathered basques, also edged with lace. The skirt is draped, or rather lifted, on one side, so as to show a semi-panel of the lace. Sometimes the bodice frilling only starts from the shoulder seams, the back exhibiting a square yoke edged with lace, which has somewhat the effect of a sailor collar. This is the case with a dark blue Bengaline gown embroidered with little white spots. The frilling and yoke are both bordered with lace edging, and so are the full rounded basques, that reach only as far as the hips, and are replaced behind by much longer basques, falling like a Greek peplum in points at the sides, which have lace insertion set within a broad hem—an arrangement that recalls the trimming of the skirt. The full plastron of the bodice is in white surah.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE TAILOR.

This has been a season of triumph for the tailor-made gown, and at every important outdoor gathering of the year, Ascot alone excepted, the wearers of cloth and homespun have had reason to rejoice in their superior wisdom when noting the havoc wrought on delicate costumes of lace and muslin by a sudden thunder-shower or an hour's stroll over sodden lawns and muddy river banks. Slowly but steadily the tailor encroaches on the domain of the dressmaker, and threatens to supplant with his sober, serviceable wares the perishable, gaily-tinted silks and velvets once dear to the heart of woman. Not many years ago a severely simple skirt and coat of tweed or serge would have been considered quite out of place at a wedding or an afternoon reception, now they are worn by half the guests, and rich material and ornament are deemed by many suitable only for evening dress.

TRAVELLING DRESS.

For travelling there is little question that a tailor-made costume is the most appropriate and convenient, and the Englishwoman abroad in her neat, well-cut Redfern or Dore gown has little to fear from the criticism of her sisters across the Channel, who in this matter are content to follow our lead. A dress intended for everyday wear or long railway journeys, Channel crossings, and rambles in the mountains can scarcely be too plainly made, and all temptation to indulge in gracefull draperies, frills, and scarves should be sternly resisted, for experience teaches us that a few hours' dust or heavy rain reduces the pretty adornments to unsightly ruin, while the simple, neatly-stitched gown and coat retain their freshness through all the mischances of foreign travel. Soft, light tweed and homespun in fawn, grey, and biscuit shades are, as usual, preferred at this season, grey in all tones being a special favourite at the moment. Little plain material is used, but the bars, checks, stripes, and plaids are of such unobtrusive colouring that they are scarcely distinguishable from the ground at a short distance.

JACKETS AMD WAISTCOATS FOR LADIES.

Fancy waistcoats of all kinds are a prominent feature of woollen dress—kid, leather, white jean striped with a colour, and scarlet, tan, and yellow cloth being amongst the newest productions,—and by means of these great variety can be given to a single skirt and jacket. The Eton jacket seems to have established itself in favour, and bids fair to supersede the Louis XV. coat, and there is also a loose-fronted coat fastened across the chest with two buttons which is adopted by many for country wear. A dress of fawn tweed with an almost imperceptible bar of white is made with a closely gored skirt, not mounted, as formerly, on a foundation, but having each piece lined with light thin silk, which prevents its being drawn out of shape. The back breadths, arranged on the cross, allow ample fulness at the hem, where they spread out in fan-shaped pleats, while at the waist they are reduced to a few folds set in very low. The short jacket reaches at the back barely to the waist line, revealing the edge of the fawn kid waistcoat, which is cut away at the throat to display a shirt front, collar, and tie of orthodox masculine severity.

TRAVELLING WRAPS.

Wraps are always a matter of serious consideration for travellers. To reduce them to the smallest quantity compatible with comfort needs judgment and experience, and when struggling with obstinate straps and buckles we often cast aside as too cumbersome the warm coat or clock which has befriended us on many a chilly night journey, trying to convince ourselves that the cloth jacket or the new silk waterproof will answer all purposes, and find reason to regret our foolish economy of trouble throughout our tour, that fully prepared for all emergencies three cloaks are necessary—a very light one of tussore silk or alpaca for the suffocating dust on foreign railways, a substantial waterproof, and a thick woollen wrap or fur-lined clock, long and wide enough to be wrapped comfortably round the feet in a railway carriage. The best shape for a dust cloak is that usually known as the Russian circular, where the double fronts completely cover the arms. When short capes are worn, the under coat should have long sleeves drawn in at the wrists with ribbon or elastic, otherwise the dust will surely find its way to the dress beneath.

CLOAKS AND MANTLES.

All the varieties which have elaborate capes, collars, and frills should be avoided, as they hold the dust and need care in packing, while a simpler cloak can be rolled up with rugs and shawls or thrust into the traveller's friend, the "hold-all," without injury. Drab, grey, and beige should be chosen in preference to the blues, lilacs, and other attractive colours, which look pretty enough for a day or two, but which under a Continental sun, are apt to lose tone and fade in yellow streaks and patches.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

LITERATURE AND LONGEVITY.

THE pursuit of literature seems to tend to longevity now-a-days. Carlyle, with all his dyspepsia, lived to be eighty-six. Browning was seventy-seven. Lord Tennyson's years are those of Mr. Gladstone—fourscore and two—as Mr. Swinburne reminds us in the "Birthday Ode," which he prints in this week's *Athenæum*. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes reached the same age on Saturday, and we are glad to learn is as hale and vigorous as many men thirty years younger. It is good temper and good spirits which have kept Dr. Holmes young. Like Lowell, and with even more truth (says the *St. James's Gazette*) he might say:—

> To me Fate gave, whate'er she else denied,
> A nature sloping to the southern side.

But, indeed, Fate has denied little to the accomplished Boston poet, novelist, and physician. It was only a year or two ago that this youthful octogenarian was in England, thoroughly able to enjoy all the gaieties of a busy London season, and not in the least too tired to write a book about it when he got back. Who knows but that he may have another "Elsie Venner" or a fresh "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" in store for us yet? Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was a great friend of Lowell's. "As long ago as last spring," says a writer in a New York paper, "Dr. Holmes exclaimed, after returning from a visit to Elmwood: "I don't like his colour! I don't like his colour!" The physician's eye was keener than his friend's. Had Lowell led the simple life of Holmes instead of passing seven years in England, our poet-diplomat might have lived to write the Ode to the Twentieth Century."

MR PERCY HARRISON, AND THE QUEEN OF SONG.

Mr. Percy Harrison, of the well-known Birmingham musical firm of Harrison and Harrison, under whose auspices Madame Patti begins a tour of England and Ireland at the midland capital on 20 Oct., enjoys the rare credit of getting on better with the diva than any other living manager who ever had to do business with her. Great singers are, as a rule, fearfully fitful—capriciousness, in fact, seems a large part of their nature. And woe to the poor manager who dares oppose their slightest whim! Mr. Harrison, therefore, has something to boast of in his remarkable success with the Queen of Song. His intimacy [illegible] Madame Patti goes far beyond mere business relatio[illegible] He is admitted within the charmed circle as one [illegible] her personal friends—perhaps it is not too much [illegible] say that he is almost one of the family circle. He has just returned to business after a visit to Craig-y-Nos. Mr. Harrison is a modest, thoughtful-looking man, broad of forehead, and resolute of purpose, as you can see from his face. He wears a short Van Dyke beard and eye-glasses, and likes a big rose and a spray of maidenhair fern in his buttonhole. Needless to say, he is an enthusiast in musical matters, with the high ideal of concerts for the people. At all the high-class Harrison subscription concerts part of the Town Hall is set aside for those able to afford only the popular fee of a shilling. Last year Mr. Harrison was elected president of the Birmingham Musical Society, a body which is doing very useful work in the town, and the members speak warmly of his ability as chairman of their musical evenings.

VOICE TRAINING.

Considerable interest has been expressed concerning M. Maurel's treatise on voice training, the forthcoming publication of which we announced some time ago. We learn that the volume, which will be translated into English by that accomplished litterateur and musician Mr. Edgar F. Jacques, has occupied the leisure of the eminent baritone for nearly ten years past. M. Maurel believes he has discovered a "law" (rather than a new method) which will conflict with many previously adopted theories in regard to voice production and training. The nature of this discovery is necessarily at present a secret, but M. Maurel claims that it will enable ordinary singers who have voices, but no other special gifts, to produce in a very short time those varied "colours" which are so indispensible to dramatic singing of the highest class. It is contended that at present only the highly talented acquire this "colour," and that only after years of practice. It is possible that the new system in some way deals with the inunciation of the vowels, for M. Maurel says that his "law" will also considerably influence the methods of teaching the elements of language in schools. M. Maurel anticipates great opposition to his theories, but with a view to facilitate matters he is now preparing a short pamphlet which will in a few weeks time be published in Paris, and will then be translated into English by Mr. Jacques. During next month, if possible, or at any rate soon after the appearance of the translation, M. Maurel will come to London to deliver a lecture, either at St. James' Hall or one of the theatres, at which he will explain himself still further and will of course, give vocal illustrations of his "law." Till then it would clearly be profitless to discuss it.

THE ENGLISH "GYP."

Mr. F. C. Phillips, who is certainly one of the busiest of men, has founded a drama upon the subject of his recent story of "Margaret Byng." By way of a change Mr. Philips, who goes much better alone than in double harness, has accomplished this work without the assistance of a collaborateur. His partners have not hitherto brought him much luck, for the author of "As in a Looking Glass" has done nothing worth thinking of since his story of "Little Mrs. Murray." Mr. Philips, like many others who have distinguished themselves in literature, is a barrister by profession, but he has not given up law for letters, and has a tolerable practice at the bar. He was at one time an officer in the army, but sold out when he was still a young man, and became a theatrical manager. Under the assumed name of "Fairlie" he has been in his time manager [illegible] Theatre, the Globe, and the Novelty. It was Mr. F. C. Phillips who brought "Les Cloches de Corneville" over this country. He knows his Paris as well as he does London, and his literary style is the nearest approach among English writers to that of Gustav Droz and the captivating writer who is known by the name of "Gyp." He is the son of a country clergyman who declined a bishopric which was offered to him by Lord Derby, and with his experience of the Church, the Army, and the Bar, to say nothing of a long service to journalism, Mr. Phillips has a knowledge of many facts of life which must be of inestimable value to him as a writer of fiction. He is a typical man of the world.

THE BATEMAN CHILDREN.

Kate Bateman (Mrs. George Crowe) will appear at the Opera Comique during her brother-in-law's (Edward Compton) forthcoming season. Miss Bateman whose performance of Leah and Mary Warner cannot easily be forgotten, was born at Baltimore in 1842. She is the eldest daughter of the late Mr. L. L. Bateman, formerly of New York, and afterward lessee of the Lyceum Theatre. She was introduced to the London public by P. T. Barnum, in conjunction with his sister, as one of the so-called "Bateman children." Miss Bateman has long been absent from the London stage. She married Mr. George Crowe, brother of Sir Joseph Crowe, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Dusseldorf, and author of several important art works, his other brother being Mr. Eyre Crowe, associate of the Royal Academy. Her sister, Isabel Bateman, was born near Cincinnati. She played the part of Fanchett in "Will-o-the-Wisp" at the Lyceum Theatre. In 1872 she performed as Henrietta Marie, in Mr. Will's play, Charles I., and for the next six years she took the leading parts with Henry Irving in all the plays produced at that theatre. In 1881 Miss Isabel Bateman assumed the management of Sadler's Wells. Another sister married that clever actor and manager Mr. Edward Compton. Mrs. George Crowe has a handsome daughter, who has made her debut on the stage. Mrs. George Crowe's youngest sister Amy married a captain Thackeray, first cousin of Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie, Thackeray's eldest daughter.

CRITICS AS DRAMATISTS.

Mr. Malcolm Watson, the author of "The Pharisee," which hardly received justice when it was produced at the Shaftesbury, has been commissioned to make an English adaptation of "Ferdinand le Noceur," one of the latest and liveliest of Paris successes. "Everything loses by translation except a bishop," as Dean Swift said; and in the case of "Ferdinand le Noceur," Mr. Watson will have to sacrifice a good deal of the native "humor" of the piece to make it tolerable to English audiences. Mr. Malcolm Watson is a rare instance of a dramatic critic who is also a successful dramatist. Mr. Clement Scott has written many plays, but has achieved no great reputation as a dramatist. Mr. J. F. Nisbet, who is known in theatrical circles as the dramatic critic of the *Times* and, to the world at large, as the author of those fascinating works on "Marriage and Heredity" and "The Insanity of Genius," is remembered as the author of a piece that was played for one day only at the Princess's Theatre. Like Mr. Nisbet, Mr. Malcolm Watson is a Scotchman, and is not *one* of the kind that joke "wi' deeficulty."

A LYCEUM REVIVAL.

Very splendid spectacularly Mr. Henry Irving's revival of "Henry VIII." is expected to be. The dresses designed for the Lyceum are described as the most magnificent which even Mr. Irving has commanded. The courtiers are to be dressed like courtiers in all respects. Archæologically every endeavour has been made to ensure accuracy, and when Mr. Irving appears as Cardinal Wolsey he will have around him far more brilliancy than even the Cardinal himself had when he was most magnificent at Hampton Court. The play itself has always been a favourite with actors, though it has always seemed one of the poorest of Shakespear's historical dramas. Were it not for the one famous scene after Wolsey's fall it would be a mediocre production. But those who see "Henry VIII." at the Lyceum will have unfolded before their eyes as near a representation of life in Tudor times as it is possible to obtain by historical research and even extravagance in mounting.

A MAN OF MANY PARTS.

Mr. David Christie Murray, whose play, "Ned's Chum," was successfully produced on Thursday Sept. 3 at the Globe Theatre, is a man of many parts. By turns he has been a soldier, a war correspondent, a poet, a novelist, a lecturer, a dramatist, and an actor. He is about fifty years of age, strongly built, of medium size. As a conversationalist and a teller of strange tales he has few equals. At heart he is a thorough Bohemian, and he looks it every inch. In vigorous language he informs the world to-day that he is no Ibsenite. No one followed the play with more interest than did Mrs. Kendal, who was sitting in the middle of the front row of the stalls, and looking remarkably well. Possibly the fact that Miss Violet Raye was playing the heroine had something to do with her presence, for the young actress has been engaged to accompany her and her husband on their next tour.

THE STAGE CAREER OF MR. HENRY IRVING'S SON.

On Saturday night, August 29, Mr. Lawrence Irving completed at Worcester the third week of his career as a professional actor. His performances were marked, even though all his parts were small, by the most peculiar mannerisms. While playing Nym he dragged his legs, and dropped his jaw, and chopped his words after the manner of his father, and made impressive use of a very serviceable voice. But he has individuality of his own, and though it is impossible to say yet awhile whether he will make a good actor or a bad one, it is noteworthy that he begins by avoiding merely stereotyped and conventional methods.